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# WEEKLY PEOPLE

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VOL. XX, NO. 34.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1910.

PRICE: TWO CENTS. One Dollar Per Year.

## FOR CAREFUL THOUGHT

COMMENT AT RANDOM ON MEN AND THINGS.

**Mexican Mobbing and Powers Behind—Washington Wisacre Blabbing—Lloyd C. Griscom's Claim to Fame—Another Simons' Shriek Dies.**

European papers are decidedly better knowers of men than our metropolitan anti-Roosevelt press. While the latter are exploding with delight at what one of them calls "the finale of Roosevelt," and another "Roosevelt in St. Helena," and yet another "corked-up at last," British, French and German papers express the belief that the Colonel is far from being done for. One and all expect to see Roosevelt "bob up serenely and go it again"—and the truth lies with them. Roosevelt corked-up? He'll sooner explode.

Extremely imperfect are the reports from Mexico about the "mobbing of Americans." In order to convey a correct idea of what did happen the reports should have stated the names of the American owners of railroad and mining properties in Mexico who egged on and financed the mob, as a preliminary and preparatory step for the appropriation of Mexican territory now in contemplation by Porfirio Diaz and American capitalists.

A Washington, D. C., wisacre unwittingly lets the cat out of the bag by reporting that there will be peace and harmony between President Taft and the new Democratic Congress, because, our wisacre explains, "economic and industrial problems are uppermost to-day. Such problems are essentially non-partisan and non-political in their character. There will be no partisanship between the President and the Democratic Congress." This is a bad break for a wisacre to make. It will do him no good to hold what amounts to Socialist language. Long and persistently has Socialism preached that Republicans and Democrats are not partisans towards each other in matters economic and industrial, but are like cooing doves in all that appertains to capitalist economics. Our wisacre has talked out of school in joining the Socialist prognostic that the Democratic party rule will not and can not grind out any but capitalist conditions for the working class. Capitalist conditions spell intensified hardships for Labor.

Governor-elect Dix is said to be "wreathed in smiles." How else should he be? With such eyes as he has and such brains as are behind his eyes, what else can the gentleman read in the election returns but a stupendous endorsement of "long hours and small pay" for his employees?

It is to be hoped that Gov.-elect Baldwin of Connecticut will not relent in his announced purpose of instituting a suit for libel against Theodore Roosevelt. The Governor has, in this, a duty to perform to the whole people, a duty more pressing than many other of the many duties connected with his new office. Political blackguardism must be stopped. Men who would not think of uttering a reckless word in the ordinary paths of life are too ready to wink at downright calumny when uttered "in the heat of a political conflict." This is vestige of the country's wild and woolly days. It must stop. Unless stopped such personalities as Roosevelt will break all pale and calumniate habitually. The man has to be dealt with. The sooner the better, before he breaks loose afresh. Gov.-elect Baldwin is the man to set the example.

From Chicago information reaches this office from a pretty well posted source that Gompers's A. F. of L. and the Trautmann-St. John I. W. W. have both put in an application for admission to the International Socialist Bureau at Brussels.

As to the A. F. of L., if the news is true, it is a sign of progress. Decision to affiliate with a body that preaches the necessity of Socialist political action, and is mainly composed of Socialist political parties, would mark a decided step forward on the part of a body like the A. F. of L. which, hitherto, has denied the necessity and even advisability of Labor's united political activity, and with whom the very word "Socialism" was tabooed as identical with "partisan politics."

I. W. W., the information is more doubtful. What is now known as the Trautmann-St. John I. W. W. has consistently and persistently preached, through its organ, theft as a means of piecemeal revindication, and the striking of the ballot-box with an axe, physical force pure and simple—Anarchy, in short. If such a body applies for admission to such another body as the International Socialist Congress the move can be explained only upon the theory that Anarchy is truly anarchic—irrational in conduct as in thought.

Lloyd C. Griscom, Chairman of the New York Republican County Committee, should speedily be ranked among great discoverers. What greater discovery than the discovery that "the Republican defeat was due to the deepening popular poverty"? And Mr. Griscom adds: "I'm satisfied." Well he may. The gentleman will have not one meal less so long as the mealless insist upon turning from his own party only to jump into the camp of the twin-pauperizer, the Democratic party.

A recent reviewer of a work by a Russian politician on political conditions in the United States strings this pearl on his string of praises: "The manner in which the parties work, how they ascertain what the public wants, and how they endeavor to carry the public will into effect, are described concisely but adequately." The truer critic would have written: "The manner in which the capitalist parties are controlled by the employing class, how they sound the public for 'issues' which will catch the public's ear and insure success, and how they discard all promises and enforce their own unbridled will after election, are hinted at only vaguely and misleadingly." The latter is fact—the former fairy tale.

Although the figures are not yet all in from Chicago, the figures so far received justify the conclusion that the Chicago Socialist party suffered a further shrinkage. When, last April, Milwaukee was carried by the Social Democracy, the then A. M. Simons-Editor, but Editor no longer, threw a series of prophetic fits of oratory to the refrain—"Chicago next!" Barely eight months have passed, and the answer of Chicago to the Simonsonian summons is some more shrinkage. Coconut trees won't grow on icebergs; neither can cobblers paint frescoes; nor yet are medicine-men physicians.

The fact that a laboring man, earning less than \$1 a day, and only able to keep his home together by the aid of his son who is paid \$6 a week and his seventeen-year-old daughter who gets \$4.50, should send one of those precious dollars to Democratic State Chairman Huppuch to help rivet the chains of wage slavery more securely on himself, should not be taken as evidence of the "depravity of human nature." It is only evidence of the depth of ignorance the capitalist class keeps its victims steeped in, to their own undoing. That wall of ignorance it is the task of the Socialist Labor Party to break through. Campaigns may come, campaigns may go, but the S. L. P. goes on its work of education forever, till wage slavery be abolished.

From Oyster Bay comes word that, while Roosevelt is mum just now, he may have a statement to make later. May have? No "may" about it. Unless the Colonel explodes, that statement is sure to come. And it will be followed by many more statements. And, following fast and following faster, the statements will increase in numbers, in vehemence, in wildness—until and including the presidential campaign of 1912 when the statements will shower down upon earth like the stars from a rocket in the air.

Happy must the workmen feel who voted for Dix. The gentleman's first utterance after election is that he will reduce taxation. He says that the expenditure of \$40,000,000 is extravagant. He is to reduce that to \$34,000,000. Happy "tax-paying" workmen. They will now keep the \$6,000,000 that they were taxed out of—and never had.

Significant of the "progressiveness" of the Democratic landslide in this city is the information that comes from the Board of Education that there is to be a cut in the school expenses. The study of the German language or some other useful study is to be eliminated. Such is "progress."

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

## WALL STREET WISER THAN ITS PRESS

With the exceptional exception of the few capitalist papers of the metropolis who supported the Republican candidate for Governor, and thus stood by Roosevelt, all the other bourgeois journals, Democratic and Republican, are beside themselves and delirious with joy at what they please to call "the Waterloo of New Nationalism," the "triumph of Old Nationalism." Wall street knows better—and shows it.

No Principle, bad or good, ever is Waterloored by indirection. The Waterloo ever is direct. Roosevelt may or may not have received his final knock out—but, if he did, it is he, personally, that was knocked out not "New Nationalism."

Top-Capitalism seized Roosevelt by the collar in this State. It seized him full of wrath knowing that he had, if not actually given the first impulse to Insurgency, at any rate promoted the thing vastly. The strategy of Top-Capitalism was sly. Roosevelt's personality offered handles galore for personal attack. The attack upon him could wrap itself in the mantle of Common Decency, besides the mantle of Democracy. Top-Capitalism sought to kill a Principle by killing the repulsive being who stood up

for the same. The election returns prove that the being may have been killed, but that the Principle stalks rampant, triumphant, and with accompaniments that are ominous.

New Nationalism is Insurgency. It is the latest scheme of Capital to escape the effects of Capital—to wit, the despotism of Top-Capitalism. Had the victory of the Democratic party in New York—behind whose polluted petty-coat Top-Capitalism sought shelter—had that steam-roller rolled over Insurgency everywhere then might Top-Capitalism jubilate. Fact is Insurgency triumphed wherever it had risen. Even worse—fact is Top-Capitalism—even in this State, more so in New Jersey, Massachusetts, Indiana and Ohio—finds itself in the plight of the horse in the fable which, having allied himself with a man against a lion, found himself after victory ridden by the man: the Democratic party is honey-combed with Insurgency. Still worse—there is an accompaniment to these elections that must leave a decidedly bad taste in the mouth of the Top-Capitalist Class. That accompaniment is the huge Socialist vote that is coming in as the after-clap of the storm.

Making ample allowance for the fact that the bulk of the vote gathered by the Socialist party is not Socialist, and will not stick; granted all that may be claimed on the score of disaffected voters, confused by the din of old partisanship, ever being ready to cast a "complimentary vote" for a minor party with which they may not at all be in sympathy;—granting all that, and making allowance for all that, still the fact remains that these "wild" voters chose not, say, the Prohibition party, but chose a party that flew the Socialist colors. The marked increase in the vote of even the Socialist Labor Party, a Party of vastly more pronounced and thorough-paced revolutionary posture, underscores the point. Slyness, manoeuvre, will not do the trick in great national issues.

No wonder Wall street shivers. Stocks are breaking and started breaking immediately after election, and the "rallies" are "weak," and followed only by heavier breaks.

Vastly wiser than its press, which pronounces New Nationalism dead, Wall street sees the storm gathering and is in no jubilant mood.

## MATERIALISTIC MORALITY

SEATTLE CRIES AGAINST VICE BECAUSE IT AFFECTS BUSINESS.

"Purity" Movement Not Meant to Wipe Out Real Causes of Social Degradation—Girl Tells How She Entered Street Life.

Seattle, Wash., November 3.—The Councils of Seattle have appointed a probing committee to investigate gambling and vice in general. What the committee is doing or finding out is kept pretty well under cover, but one thing has leaked out, and that is that one girl, when brought before the committee and asked by one of the Councilmen why she led a life on the streets, answered that she had been working in the Bon Marche, a department store, where she received the "large" sum of \$6 per week, which was barely enough to pay room rent and laundry bill, not to speak of food and clothing. Not seeing any other way to obtain the means of living she took to street life, where she got more than in the department store.

In connection with this probe there is at present a petition being circulated to recall the mayor, who was elected upon a restricted district platform. The Women's Public Welfare Club of Seattle held an open meeting on November 1, at which business men, doctors, lawyers, and preachers all had their say and harangued about the good name of the city of Seattle being dragged in the mud. The tenor of all their speeches was that with the grafting and open vice going on, outside capital would not come to Seattle and invest. As to the working class, not a word was uttered. The general trend of the meeting could be summed up in the speech of one Professor Priest, of the University of Washington. He said: "We have 2,000 young men and women from all over the State consigned to our care, and their fathers and mothers look to us to care for them. I can sum it all up in one sentence, and that is, that between the forces of education, and the forces of vice, there is, and there must be, an irrepressible conflict." The 2,000 boys and girls from all over the State were more to the professor than the thousands of boys and girls of the working class who never see the university, and still less get inside for an education. But then are they not the offspring of the slaves of the capitalist master? And what right have they to protection?

Another of the speakers was G. H. Stone, President of the Stone-Fisher Company, another department store where the conditions are the same as at the Bon Marche. Hundreds of girls are there exploited at starvation wages but never a word did Mr. Stone utter as to the condition of his slaves. What he said was "There come times when disagreeable things must be discussed and every man must show his colors."

"To you who want to make Seattle the best place to live in on the Pacific Coast, I say, arise. Whether it is better financially for the average business man to have the things here which will invite

the logger, the sailor and the wage earner to spend his money in vice is a question often discussed. Can we afford to pay for this supposed prosperity at the price of not only physical but spiritual and moral life? As for me, I will have none of it. I heartily agree with one of your courageous papers and the brave women who have taken up this fight and have joined in combatting this evil."

Mr. Stone says he will have none of it, yet in the store of which he is president there are hundreds of girls who are working at a starvation wage, and if orphans they will eventually be driven to what Stone will have none of.

It was, I think, Comrade Monette, who in last spring's campaign gave the Stones and all of their kind an effective rebuke. In that campaign the Red Light district was made an "issue," and Monette was asked what he would do with it. He said: "I would take it up on Capitol Hill and place it in the back yards of the master class, the capitalists, so that they could see, first, the beautiful effects of their system and secondly, that they would not need to dodge around in automobiles to get to that district."

A. G.

## IGLESIAS AVOWS OPPOSITION TO MONARCHY.

Madrid, November 13.—Pablo Iglesias, the Socialist leader, declared in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday that the Socialists had joined with the Republicans to jointly oppose the monarchy.

Prior to this declaration Premier Canalejas had accused Iglesias with trying to influence the Catalanian workmen to side with them.

## BERGER GOES TO CONGRESS.

Social Democrats Elect Their Man in Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, November 9.—Victor Berger of the Social Democratic party is elected from the Fifth Wisconsin District in Congress. Berger will be the first Social Democrat to sit there.

Complete unofficial returns place his plurality at 288. The Social Democrats swept Milwaukee County, electing their county ticket by pluralities ranging from 5,000 to 7,000. They also elected thirteen members of the Legislature, one Senator and twelve Assemblymen from Milwaukee County.

In Milwaukee County the fight was between the Republicans and the Social Democrats, with the La Follette men working against their own party's nominee for District Attorney and Sheriff and for the Social Democratic candidates for those offices. The La Follette men opposed Charles McGee, candidate for District Attorney because he was on the stump for the anti-La Follette candidate for Governor at the primaries, and they opposed the Republican candidate for Sheriff, W. R. Knell, because he was Milwaukee manager for the campaign for Senator Stephenson.

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## 35 PER CENT UNDERFED

SCHOOL CHILDREN UNFITTED FOR THEIR STUDIES.

Great Suffering Because of Insufficient Nourishment Admitted by Medical Writer, but He Shows No Sympathy Would Send Babies to Work.

Insufficient food as a primary cause, with bad ventilation and other sanitary faults as secondary causes, is held responsible for the defective development of an enormous number of school children in this city, states a writer in American Medicine, but he is not moved to have the defects eradicated out of any consideration for the suffering children of the working people. On the contrary, the author is appalled only because infection threatens the children of the well-to-do classes. Worse even, he would have the young tots denied an education and sent to the workshops, and, like a frank capitalist, he unhesitatingly states that an ignorant proletariat is more desirable than an educated one.

"The defective development of school children is appalling," says the writer. "Enlarged tonsils, adenoids, defective sight, hearing, and breathing; small bones, shrunken muscles, defective teeth, and many other things are reported in such a large number of cases as to give considerable alarm."

"It is now said that thirty-five per cent. are underfed in New York city; some go to school without any food at all and are weak with hunger. These weaklings are furnishing a host of cases of infection later, and are such a menace to the well-to-do that the latter must take steps in self-defense."

"We must do something—either let the little things leave school and go to work to earn bread and milk which their fathers cannot buy for them, or we must feed them ourselves, and incidentally make laws declaring a man a criminal who produces babies beyond his feeding power. Public health is at stake. What shall we do?"

"Free meals for poor school children seem to be growing in favor in spite of the objections to such a step toward Socialism, and yet it appears to be the only thing to do if we are to continue our present policy of preventing the little starvelings from working."

One may easily see from what the writer says about child labor that he would have child labor laws let down upon this subject he says:

"Medical science cannot support the laws against child labor itself; on the contrary, there is a lot of evidence that children working moderately at whole-some things, as on the farm, are the better for it. Many of the Nation's leaders were child laborers perhaps because of it. The pampered brat is often a weakling in adult life. Unless

we revoke the school law or the child-labor law, ordinary humanity compels us to feed the poor school children now deprived of food by these laws. Which shall it be?"

His brutal and insulting remarks on education are made in these words:

"Is universal education really a National necessity? The question is not outside of the sphere of medicine, but in the middle of it. Anatomy and psychology have already proved that quite a percentage of the poor are not possessed of sufficient intelligence to comprehend more than the three elementaries—reading, writing and arithmetic—and mighty little of them. In the types are the hewers of wood and drawers of water, who never use even these elements. If we can only make up our mind that it is a waste of time and money to try to educate them, then perhaps it will be possible to let them go to work."

"We must realize that even unwholesome work of the well fed may not be as injurious as the present starving idleness."

"A healthy well fed but densely ignorant workman is a better National asset than the educated defectives now seen. We hear less and less of the foolish assertions of the pedagogs that education improves citizenship and morals. So perhaps we had better ease up a bit on compulsory education first, then on the child-labor laws."

## Union Row Over Jobs.

A general strike in the building trades is now threatened over the old controversy between the Brotherhood of Carpenters and the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers as to which union should have the right to set hollow metal doors and windows. Several years ago the question was referred to an arbitration committee representing both unions and the employers, with Mayor Gaynor, then Justice Gaynor, as umpire.

Gaynor decided in favor of the carpenters, but recently the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers began ordering strikes, and other trades struck in sympathy.

The Employing Roofers and Sheet Metal Workers' Association took up the matter and laid off every union sheet metal worker on every building in the city Saturday. The emergency committee of the Building Trades Employers' Association met Monday, at the Builders' Exchange, in West Thirty-second street, and a general lockout may follow if the other trades strike in sympathy with the sheet metal workers.

The carpenters maintain that as wooden plugs are used in setting the hollow metal doors and windows the work was plainly that of carpenters.

## HOW MACHINERY HITS LABOR.

Capitalist Clearly, Though Unintentionally, Explains How Wage Earner Is Cut.

Newark, November 14.—When labor displacing machinery was recently installed at several tanneries here, there was of course a reduction made in men's wages, and some were laid off. A strike in several establishments followed. In speaking of this strike last week, Patrick J. Cairns, of the Stengel firm, explained rather frankly how the capitalist system works, and anyone can see that it works to the detriment of the wage earners, despite some of his naive statements.

"The whole trouble," said Cairns, "lies in the men's wanting us to pay skilled labor wages for unskilled labor. We installed machinery for stripping hair from the hides and instead of discharging the men who worked at that particular job we gave them places on the machines. There they can make just as much money, but the number was cut down."

"In our plant we are doing with machines the same amount of work with eight men as we formerly did with twelve. Four men were laid off. Now these eight men want us to pay them the same wages as we did before for their skilled work. In other words, they want us to give up the benefits derived from an expenditure made to economize."

This is how the employees were hit. The men in the beam houses, where the machinery had affected them, had been paid \$12.50 a pack for stripping hides, and could make \$18 per week. When the machinery was put in they were cut down to \$8.50 per pack, and they could not make more than \$13 per week.

Until the workers know Socialism they are the hopeless victims of Capitalism. Spread the light.

## THE S. L. P. VOTE

RETURNS SHOW DOUBLING ALL THROUGH COUNTRY.

Minnesota Easily Banner State in Sp'ed did Increase—Chicago Pulls up Finely—Ohio Strides Ahead, Columbus Outdoing Itself—Buffalo Right up with Gains—Rhode Island's Proud Showing

Minneapolis, November 11.—I telegraphed on Wednesday, November 9, that 1,200 votes were cast for the S. L. P. ticket in Minneapolis. I could not obtain the vote in St. Paul, but unofficial reports indicate a big S. L. P. vote in that city also. In Minneapolis they have the voting machines; that is why the Socialist Labor vote was easily obtained in St. Paul the ballot, not the machine, is used and it will take a couple of days more to get full returns.

If the same percentage for the S. L. P. ticket is maintained throughout the state as in the city of Minneapolis, the S. L. P. vote would reach nearly 4,000 in the state. To secure official standing only 2,500 votes are needed.

The comrades are active building up the party organization. At a meeting of Section St. Paul last night three new members were elected to membership in the S. L. P. and subscriptions to The People were secured.

R. Katz.

## Cook County, Ill., Gives 1,006.

Chicago, November 13.—The latest police reports for Cook County, Ill., give the candidate of the S. L. P., Gust Larson, for State Treasurer, 1,006. This is the complete returns. The state report cannot be reached as yet.

## Winona Gives 301.

Winona, Minn., November 9.—The Socialist Labor Party's vigorous revolutionary campaign in this district was rewarded by an unprecedented growth in the vote.

In Winona City the Party received 301, while the Public Ownership party, as the S. P. is called in this state, polled only 31.

In Winona county the total S. L. P. vote was 318, S. P., 40.

In one district the Socialist Labor Party beat the Democrats by one vote, and ran only 27 behind the Republican candidate.

At this rate Minnesota promises to become the banner state for the S. L. P. The above figures are not yet official, but are very near right.

M. A. Goltz.

## Buffalo Quadruples.

Buffalo, November 11.—The Socialist Labor Party vote nearly quadrupled here. The "Buffalo Express" reports that the city clerk's tally sheets give the S. L. P. 713, against 182 in the last State campaign. The Socialist party has 2,401 against 776 two years ago.

The "Buffalo Arbeiter Zeitung" learned that the total Socialist Labor Party vote in Rochester is 189, an increase over two years ago.

B. Reinstein

## Good for Cleveland S. L. P.

Cleveland, O., November 10.—The S. L. P. of Cleveland, O., (Cuyahoga County), has more than doubled its big vote of 1908. The S. P. with all its boasted "big membership" and "practical" policy has only a ridiculously small gain to report. These are the figures, giving the complete returns: S. L. P. candidate for Governor, (1908) 233, (1910) 538, gain 305; S. P. candidate for Governor, (1908) 4,818; (1910) 5,308; gain 490.

The S. P., in comparison with the S. L. P.'s gain, should have polled at least 9,700 votes instead of its 5,308.

In Canton in 9 precincts out of 38, the head of the S. L. P. ticket got 31 straight votes as against 25 in the whole city in 1908.

## Columbus Sends Vote Way up.

Columbus, O., November 11.—The S. L. P. in the county polled the largest vote in its history here, a period of thirteen years' struggle. There was no local ticket. The candidates on the State ticket as reported by the daily papers are: Governor, Mailey, 424; for Lieutenant Governor, Juergens, 433; Secretary, Fox, 436. This is fifteen times more than two years ago and nearly four times more than four years ago when the S. L. P. polled 137 votes.

(Continued on page two.)



## MEETINGS FOR FEDORENKO

FROM PACIFIC TO ATLANTIC COAST  
THEY STRETCH.

Seattle, Wash., and Paterson, N. J., Unite to Help Free Persecuted Russian Refugee—Abrogation of Iniquitous Extradition Treaty Demanded—Set Victim Free at Once, the Cry.

Seattle, Wash., November 7.—The Political Refugee Defense League of Seattle held a protest meeting to liberate Savva Fedorenko from the clutches of the Czar.

The hall was well filled, and speeches were delivered in Russian, Lettish and English. Tarass and Shpoliansky spoke in Russian, H. Kroklius in Lettish, and August Gillhaus in English. Gillhaus outlined the causes which led up to the arrest of Fedorenko, and showed the connection between the Russian capitalist class and the capitalist class of America. He called upon all of his hearers to do their utmost for the abrogation of the treaty between the United States government and Russia, a treaty which the industrial kings of the two nations took an active part in adopting.

Gillhaus also called upon the organizations represented to continue the League until such time as Fedorenko leaves the prison gates behind him, and walks forth a free man.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"To the Hon. Wilfred Laurier, Premier of Canada.

"Whereas, We, the citizens of Seattle, in mass meeting assembled, hold that the right of asylum is a fundamental principle of English and American government; and

"Whereas, It has ever been the principle of England and America to afford asylum to the oppressed of every nation; and

"Whereas, Savva Fedorenko is a political refugee from Russia; therefore, be it Resolved, That we, as liberty-loving Americans, request the Canadian government to revoke the order of Judge Mathers that Savva Fedorenko be returned to the Russian Czar; and be it further

"Resolved, That we request that Savva Fedorenko be given his liberty immediately.

"Chas. Pierson, Chairman,  
"August Gillhaus, Secretary.  
"Seattle, Wash., U. S. A., Nov. 6, 1910."

The S. P. and the so-called I. W. W. were invited to send delegates to the conference for the formation of the Refugee League, but failed to do so, giving no reason why they did not take part.

A. G.

## Paterson's Good Work.

Paterson, N. J., November 10.—A mass meeting was held in this city on Thursday evening at Turn Hall to protest against the extradition of Savva Fedorenko, the Russian political refugee.

The meeting was under the auspices of the local Political Refugees' League, and five hundred persons were present. Simon Pollock, of counsel in the famous Pouden case, was the principal speaker, he speaking in English and Jewish. The editor of "Il Proletario," of New York, made a good address in Italian. A local Polish-speaker, A. Bignewski, spoke in his own language. All were generously applauded.

Eighteen dollars were collected for the defense of Fedorenko, and the following resolution was adopted with a loud and unanimous "Aye!":

"Whereas, Savva Fedorenko, fleeing from the vengeance of the Russian Autocracy on account of his belief in political freedom, took refuge in America, and, 'Whereas, The American continent has always been a refuge for progressives fleeing from the reactionary governments of the Old World, and

"Whereas, The said Savva Fedorenko has been arrested in Canada at the behest of the secret agents of the Czar and has been sentenced to extradition by the Canadian courts; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the people of Paterson N. J., assembled in mass protest meeting in Turn Hall, November 10, 1910, that this unwarranted seizure in America of a struggler for liberty, be unconditionally condemned; and, be it further

"Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to do all in our power to free Fedorenko and to secure the right of political asylum in America for our persecuted foreign brothers."

R. H. P.

## Craft Unions to Draft a Bill.

Newark, November 14.—At a conference of craft union representatives held yesterday under the auspices of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor, a committee of seven was appointed to draw up an employers' liability and compensation bill for submission to the State Legislature.

## THE S. L. P. VOTE.

(Continued from page one.)

## Rhode Island's Fine Poll.

Providence, R. I., November 10.—In this city Thomas Herrick, S. L. P. candidate for Governor, received 628 votes. Two years ago the S. L. P. had 280.

## Bridgeport's Nice Vote.

Bridgeport, Conn., November 11.—This city gives Fellermann, S. L. P., the nice total of 224 votes. Two years ago the vote was 167. In Rockville Fellermann got 26.

## The Vote in Massachusetts.

Worcester, Mass., November 10.—Moritz E. Ruther, head of the S. L. P. ticket received 302 votes in Worcester County; in Lynn, Ruther got 170.

Pittsfield, Mass., November 11.—The S. L. P. here made a fine showing in the elections. Ruther, candidate for Governor, received 80 votes. In Malden Ruther got 42 votes, and in Attleboro, he polled 14 votes.

## Doubles in Schenectady.

Schenectady, N. Y., November 12.—The S. L. P. here polled 265 votes in the county. In 1908 the vote was 134.

M. S.

## Utica Doubles Vote.

Utica, N. Y., November 11.—F. E. Passonno received 118 votes in this city. Two years ago the S. L. P. had 55 votes. In Yonkers the S. L. P. candidate for Governor received 46 votes.

## Other Returns in New York State.

The vote for the Socialist Labor Party in other places in the State was Troy, 81; Cayuga County, 118; Chataqua County, 227; Port Jervis, 7; Deer Park, 2.

## In New York.

Wellesville, N. Y., November 14.—Passonno, S. L. P., received 26 votes in Allegheny County. In Mt. Vernon, Passonno got 8 votes.

## Good Gains in Elizabeth, N. J.

Elizabeth, N. J., November 10.—John C. Butterworth, S. L. P. candidate for Governor, received 120 votes in Elizabeth; in 1908 the S. L. P. had 59. In the county (Union) the S. L. P. had 142, this is without the total from Plainfield.

## Vote in Blair Co., Penna.

Juniata, Pa., November 14.—The votes in Blair County were 17 for Anton on the Industrialist ticket, the name which the S. L. P. adopted because the S. P. prevented it in the courts from using its own name. W. H. Thomas for Lieutenant-Governor received 30, and Erwin, Secretary of Internal Affairs got 78.

## New Britain, Conn., Gives 76.

New Britain, Conn., November 14.—The S. L. P. vote for Governor here was 76. The S. P. never expected it would be as much as that, and one S. P. voter told us he was sorry he had voted that ticket instead of the S. L. P.'s.

## West Hoboken Increases.

West Hoboken, N. J., November 13.—The Socialist Labor vote in this town also increased, practically doubling over last year. For Governor Butterworth, S. L. P., got 80 votes; last year we had 44.

## a in Westbrook Oppn., for Fellermann.

Westbrook, Conn., November 10.—This town gives Fellermann, S. L. P., 2 votes.

## Weehawken Doubles.

Weehawken, N. J., November 14.—In this town 16 votes were cast for the S. L. P.; last year there were 7.

## DAILY PEOPLE

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## GROWTH OF INVENTIONS

## NOT ONE MAN, BUT THE PROGRESSIVE MIND OF THE RACE EVOLVES THEM.

As Socialist propagandists we are often asked—What will be the status and reward of the inventor under the Socialist regime? In asking this question it is assumed (1) That under the capitalist system the inventor receives his due reward in honor and payment, and (2) That the inventions are made by the individual, apart from and without the aid of society.

Neither of these assumptions have any foundations in fact. Let us take the second part of the proposition first. It may be laid down as an irrefutable truth that every invention is conditioned by previously existing inventions, without which and society it could not be. Even the inventive faculty in the individual is developed in and through the community. Before proceeding further with our argument, it may, perhaps, be as well to point out that Charles Darwin propounded the theory of evolution in biology, Karl Marx in economics, and Herbert Spencer in "universal" evolution. Everything is progressing from the simple to the complex, from the imperfect to the perfect, from the homogeneous to the heterogeneous. This "law," then, applies to all inventions and discoveries of man, from the simple pin to the flying machine. Let us take a concrete case—the locomotive. This, we are taught, was invented by Stephenson. Yet Stephenson did nothing of the kind. In fact, Stephenson's individual share in the invention of the locomotive is, on analysis, infinitesimal. It was being evolved hundreds of years before Stephenson was born.

It is not known who actually conceived the ideas of railways, though we find mention of them in earlier centuries. A James Gray, of Nottingham, having seen a tramway, which connected the mouth of a colliery with the shipping wharf, said to the engineer in charge of the line: "Why are not these tramroads laid down all over England, so as to supersede our common roads, and the steam engine employed to convey goods and passengers along them so as to supersede horse power?"

During the last quarter of the eighteenth century and the first quarter of the nineteenth there was the same activity regarding locomotives as there is at the present time in airships. In 1781—the year of Stephenson's birth—Erasmus Darwin (grandfather of the famous Charles Darwin), in his work "Botanic Garden" wrote the following—

"Soon shall thy arm, unconquered Steam, afar  
Drag the slow barge or drive the rapid car,  
Or on slow waving wings expanded bear  
The Flying Chariot through the air."

It is claimed that the first steam locomotive engine which carried passengers was planned by one Nicholas Joseph Cugnot, a native of Lorraine. In 1769 he constructed, at public expense, a steam-propelled carriage to run on common roads. It was mounted on three wheels only; the front one being the driving-wheel. It carried four passengers and travelled a little over two miles an hour. The following year, however, he built another, with which he made several successful trials in the public streets, and was rewarded with a pension by the government.

The author of "Rapid Transit" says: "In this country the application of steam power to wheeled carriages occurred to Dr. Robinson, by whom it was communicated to Watt in 1759. Some time subsequently the latter made a model of a high-pressure locomotive and described its principles in his fourth patent in 1784, which, among certain improvements, specified a portable steam engine and machinery for moving wheeled carriages. His friend, Murdoch, in 1787, made an engine which was employed to drive a small wagon around a room in his house at Redruth, in Cornwall. Amongst those who saw it was Richard Trevithick, who in 1802, took out a patent for a similar invention. Symington also exhibited a locomotive in Edinburgh in 1787, and eight years later worked a steam engine on a line of turnpike road in Lanarkshire and an adjoining county. The locomotive of Trevithick and Vivian, 1802, on the Merthyr tramway, drew a load of ten tons at the rate of five miles an hour. But one of Trevithick's locomotives blew up—an accident which did much to create distrust of their use."

Stephenson's locomotive was the outcome of Watt's steam engine, which in turn was a further development of Thomas Newcomen's, who was assisted by John Cawley, both of whom were preceded by Captain Thomas Savery, not forgetting Humphrey Potter, the Cock Boy, as he was called, whose duty it was

to open and close certain valves on the steam engine at stated intervals, and who, to escape the monotony of his toil, contrived, by means of bits of string, to make certain parts of the engine open and close the valves at proper intervals. This extraordinary feat he actually accomplished, "thus for the first time rendering the steam engine a piece of mechanism self-acting."

A story is told about this Cock Boy that one day his foreman, on passing through the yard of the works, found young Humphrey playing marbles with some other boys, and on passing into the engine-house saw the contrivance above described. He immediately discharged the boy for neglect of duty. And then at once set to work to perfect the boy's idea, and eventually took out a patent for it. Whether this story is true or not, it is well known that many discoverers in mechanical and other sciences are robbed of their ideas in this fashion.

We have only mentioned a few of the men who helped to make it possible for Stephenson to construct the "Rocket." Yet there are hundreds, indeed, thousands, who have lived in different parts of the world who have added their quota. And so we may gradually trace its origin back to the Æopile or Ball of Æolus, invented in the third century before the Christian era by Hero of Alexandria. It is described as a "scientific toy," in which its inventor "contrived not only to employ steam for the first time as motive power, but so to apply it, even sportively, as to produce at the very outset what was virtually the crowning achievement of the perfection of the steam engine twenty centuries afterwards—the revolutionary movement."

Thus we begin to see that Stephenson's share in the production of the locomotive is travelling more and more backward in our perspective. Yet it will have to recede further by the time we have ended our inquiry. To proceed then—did Stephenson invent or discover the following: Coal and its use to man; or iron, its use and mode of working it up; or moulding into the required shape; or copper, or zinc, or that a zinc would form a durable metal—definite proportions of copper and brass? Did he invent the lathe, anvil, hammer, crane, crucible boiler, nuts, bolts, rivets, glass, lubricants and a thousand and one things of similar nature? Did he discover mathematics, statics, hydrostatics, dynamics, pneumatics, mechanics, geometry, chemistry, and innumerable other branches of science; all of which are necessary for the construction of the locomotive?

Let us for the moment assume that he did. And that he built, by himself, a railway engine. Of what use would it be without the application of steam? Did he invent that? Again, the locomotive runs or moves on wheels. Did he (and perhaps this is the strongest argument advanced) invent the simple wheel? Alas, this invention is lost in the obscurity of the remote past. Yet take away the apparently simple wheel, and all the machinery of the world immediately becomes absolutely useless!

This may seem an astounding statement to make; nevertheless, on due reflection it will be found to be correct.

From our investigation, then, we find that Stephenson's share in the realization of the locomotive is reduced almost to vanishing point—being, as it were, on the last analysis "microscopical"—that it is not the product of an individual, or a hundred individuals, but a social product; being the outcome of the combined genius of millions of men who have lived through thousands of generations, finally becoming of practical service to mankind through the genius of George Stephenson, owing to the improvements he introduced into its construction. Nor did its evolution stop here; as there is no more comparison between the railway engine of to-day and that built by Stephenson than there is between the "re-located" and the pneumatic cycle.

This in no way lessens the credit and honor due to Stephenson; or any other benefactor of humanity. But let it be definitely understood that these conclusions apply, not only to the locomotive, but also to all inventions and discoveries in art, science and literature ever achieved by man. All the great thinkers the world has known are driven to form the same conclusion.

Take, for instance, Herbert Spencer, the arch-individualist, and see what he has to admit, in "Genesis of Science": "Without further argument, it will, we think, be admitted that the sciences are none of them separately evolved, are none of them independent, either logically or historically, but all of them have, in a greater or less degree, required aid and reciprocated it."

## THE CAPITALIST'S BREVARY

## The Nature of the God Capital.

1. Harken unto the words of Capital, thy God.

2. I am the man-eating God; I seat myself at table in the mills, factories, mines and yards, and feed upon workmen. I transform their substance into godly Capital. I am the Unsolvably Riddle. My substance is eternal, and yet it rests on perishable flesh; my strength is derived from human weakness. The inert force of Capital is the life-force of the workman.

3. I am the Immeasurable Spirit of the civilized world; my body has innumerable forms and is manifold. I live in and pervade everything that is bought and sold. I am active in every article of merchandise; none has, besides me, any separate existence.

4. I shine in gold and stink in dung; I ferment in wine and am poison in vitriol. I live in everything.

5. Man sees, feels, smells and tastes my body, but my spirit is finer than ether, and is still less comprehensible to the senses. My spirit is Credit. It needs no tangible body to manifest itself.

6. I animate and transform everything. No chemist is like unto me. I transform wide meadow lands, heavy metal and bellowing herds into paper stock. At the breath of my nostrils, railroads and blasting furnaces, factories and mines dance and hop, hand in hand, at the Exchanges, the Temples consecrated to my worship.

7. In those countries where the Bank rules, nothing is done without my consent. I manure Labor; I impress the otherwise irresistible forces of nature into servile toil for man; I put at his disposal the powerful lever of all the conquests of Science.

8. I weave around human societies the golden web of commerce and of industry.

9. Man, destitute of Capital, wanders naked through life, beset round about by enemies, who are equipped with all the weapons of torture and of health.

10. If he be strong as an ox, if he be diligent as the ant, his toil will be increased.

11. What are Science, Labor and Virtue Without Capital? Only vanity and a weariness to the flesh.

12. Without the grace of Capital, Science drives man towards the path of insanity, and Labor and Virtue cast him into the abyss of misery.

13. Neither Science, nor Virtue, nor Labor can satisfy the spirit of man; I alone can slake the thirsty cravings of his passions.

14. I yield and withdraw myself at my pleasure; I give no account of my acts. I am the Omnipotent, the Sole Ruler of the quick and the dead.

## The Chosen Ones of Capital.

1. Man, this corrupt mass of clay, comes naked into the world, to be finally enclosed in a box to decompose under the earth, and so fructify with his ashes the grasses of the fields.

2. Yet it is this very vessel, full of corruption, that I have closed to represent Me; Me, Capital; Me, the most powerful Being under the sun.

3. I pick out my chosen ones not upon the strength of their youth; but only upon the strength of my own sweet whim.

4. Their stupidity, their vices, their ugliness, their senility are so many evidences of my arbitrary power.

5. People pronounce the silly sallies of the Capitalist bright; they assure him his genius needs not the science of the learned; poets invoke his inspiration; artists await his criticism upon their knees; women swear to him he is their ideal; philosophers reason his vices into virtue; and political economists discover that his idleness is the source of all activity. Because I have made him My chosen one, everybody sees in the Capitalist the incarnation of Virtue, of Beauty and of Genius.

6. A horde of working people toil for My chosen one, while he eats, drinks, gambles and sleeps.

7. The Capitalist labors neither with his hands nor with his head.

8. He has laboring cattle—men, women and children—to till the land, to smelt the iron, to weave the cloth; he has foremen and superintendents to rule the toilers; he has learned men to do his thinking. The Capitalist's own work runs into the sewer exclusively.

9. I heap perpetual well-being upon My chosen ones. What is there on earth more real than to eat, drink and wallow in physical pleasures? All else is vanity and sorrow.

10. I alleviate all sorts of suffering to the end that the world may be good and agreeable to My chosen ones.

11. Sight has its organ; so have the senses of smell, touch, taste, hearing and love. I deny nothing to My chosen ones that either their eyes, their mouths or any of their other organs may crave.

12. Virtue has two faces: the Virtue of the Capitalist is Enjoyment; the Vir-

tue of the working class is Privation. 13. The Capitalist seizes whatever he likes on earth; he is master; if he is cloyed in one way, he tries to please himself in another.

14. The Capitalist is the law. Lawgivers grind out laws according to his needs; philosophers fit morals to his habits; whatever he does is just and good; every act that injures his interests is a crime and must be punished.

15. I reserve for My chosen ones a joy that remains unknown to the wage workers. To make Profit is the most inspiring pleasure. When My chosen ones rake in Profits, they may lose their mothers, their wives, their children, their dog and their honor—yet they preserve their equanimity. On the other hand, to make no Profit is an irreparable misfortune for which the Capitalist knows no consolation.

## THE CAPITALIST PRESS.

In digesting the contents of the daily papers the observant individual is immediately struck with the fact that very little elevating matter is published. Day after day, year after year, we read the same class-perverted cable news recording the enormously important events concerning royalty,

of the sayings of capitalist politicians, of the chasing of criminals, etc. We read of the daily routine of every-day incidents, on every subject under the sun, excepting that concerning the direct interest of the workers. Three parts of these papers are devoted to advertisements, that production of useless capitalist competition being interspersed with some of a character which would not be tolerated by respectable journals. On a week end the monotonous daily grind for profits is lessened somewhat with a few articles that make a cheerful oasis in a Sahara of mediocre journalism, concerning a mighty lot about nothing much. But even these have very little educational value, covering in the main such topics as "A visit to Jamboroland," "The spring flower," and such like uninteresting subjects.

Morbid tastes are satiated with blood-curdling accounts of outrages and crimes, with crosses on the pictures to indicate the exact spot to the inquisitive reader. Columns are devoted to an exhaustive digression on the frills of Churchmen, but that mighty factor for good, Science, is entirely neglected. Nothing whatever of an illuminating character, or anything that would be of value to humanity, is published. In the continuous recording of crime, vice and misery, not a single hint is given the "free" worker, who is compelled to buy the capitalist paper in the absence of one with his own views, that there must be a cause to all these effects.

The incipient shallowness of the capitalist press can be seen in the manner in which it seriously approves of those palliatives of bad economic conditions: Fresh air funds, consumptive homes, etc. But behind all this attempt to sidestep a fundamental principle can be seen a deliberate attempt to keep the workers in a state of mind that will banish all thoughts of defining the causality of social evils. The capitalist class makes no mistake in understanding that the vast mass of the people are instinctively intelligent; that is, the good in them, by a better condition of environment, would impel them to overthrow what is bad, as, for instance, the capitalist system of production.

The capitalist class owns not only the bodies of the workers, but even their minds also; and without intellectual development and physical evolution of mankind is an impossibility. The educative factor of the modern press is, therefore, with few exceptions, nil.

To educate those who are ignorant should be considered the greatest of honors, for an educated people would not tolerate the conditions that now exist. As the press is the greatest factor in disseminating news, of bringing the thoughts of all classes of men and women from a wide sphere to the individual, it behooves all class-conscious workers to earnestly support the Socialist Labor Party press, the Daily and Weekly People, that will do something more than continuously wall at effects.—Exch.

## Union Attitude Affects Militia.

Washington, November 14.—Natural antipathy toward the organized militia by labor unions has created a pessimistic feeling among officers of the army. In the annual report of Colonel E. M. Weaver, Chief of the Division of Militia to the Chief of Staff, he says that the "only real practical" solution of the problem lies in the creation of a State constabulary to supplement the local police or constabulary in the repression of disorder. It is believed that the labor unions would cease to look upon the militia as a State police and in course of time their opposition would disappear.

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## THE LATEST LEAFLET



# Crises in European History

By GUSTAV BANG

- I. The Rise of Christianity.
- II. The Reformation.
- III. The French Revolution.

Translated from the Danish by ARNOLD PETERSEN

(Continued from last week.)

## I.—The Rise of Christianity.

(Continued.)

At the time of Christ, the conquest of the then known world by the Roman Empire had been accomplished. Rome, the Roman ruling class, as a fantastic monster, extended its dominion to all sides, from the interior of Asia to the Atlantic Ocean, from as far north as England down to the Desert of Sahara, as the great exploiter, absorbing the wealth of all nations, concentrating an incomprehensible luxury in the hands of a few, and forcing all society further and further down in misery and poverty. Whatever was left of free peasants and artisans, was decimated by tremendous taxes—not without reason did the Roman "publicans" become the object of the hatred of the population—and sank deeper into hopeless poverty. The communes throughout the different countries had to obtain loans at exceedingly usurious rates in order to pay the enormous high taxes, and fell thereby into the clutches of the Roman financiers, who did not let go until the last particle of wealth had been extracted. Whatever wealth there was in the conquered countries was brought to Rome.

The social conditions brought about by this exploitation were so bad that it was not only quite common for people to sell themselves into slavery, but they also felt greatly relieved once they, as slaves, were no longer subjected to the worries and sufferings which they had undergone as freemen.

The ever increasing proletarianizing of the great mass of the population, the gigantic concentration of wealth in the hands of an infinitesimal number of individuals, the ruthless and ever farther reaching exploitation,—that is the movement observed at the time of Christ throughout the vast Roman Empire. Apparently there is a similarity between this development and the one which the capitalist mode of production produces in our days. But only apparently so. In reality the social conditions were then of a quite different, an entirely different nature.

While the capitalist method of production forces into existence an ever higher working technique, endless inventions and discoveries, which enable the man to produce an increasing amount of the necessities of life and objects of pleasure with less exertion, thereby creating the necessary conditions for a higher form of society, in which the technical progress can fully redound to the benefit of humanity, through the Socialist method of production and distribution—there was nothing in ancient society which corresponded to this; no germ of a higher form of society; everything pointed downward and backward, nothing upward and forward.

Slavery, the fundamental basis of the whole society, formed an insurmountable obstacle for all technical progress. It followed, that when slave-labor was as cheap as it was, there was no incentive to seek new, more appropriate working methods by which labor-power might be saved. A machine which made it possible to do the same amount of work with less men, in shorter time and with less efforts, would in but a few cases be a saving to the master, because the acquisition of such would entail far greater expenditures than could be saved by reducing the working force. The cognition of natural sciences which slowly developed had, with very few exceptions, little or no effect upon the general productivity.

It was not only through its cheapness that slave labor hampered technical progress, but also through its baseness. The slaves no longer, as in the old patriarchal days, lived under the same roof as their masters and went with them to work, but were kept locked up in barracks closely watched. They were unintelligent, unreliable, disinterested, lazy, and could only be driven to work by the whip. All the bad qualities were cultivated and promoted by the conditions under which they lived. For the sufferings to which they were subjected they took revenge by torturing the domestic animals on the estates, by destroying the implements wherever they had the chance and by doing as much damage and being of as little use as possible. It was possible, to a certain extent, to force them to do the crudest, the simplest work; but for the finer, more complicated work their ability did not suffice. It would have been quite impossible to put the great mass of them to

a task, requiring care and forethought, interest and skill.

The stagnation of the productive forces thus became a necessary consequence of the prevailing social property-relations, of the master's property-rights over his workmen's lives. They became paralyzed; there was no room for their further development within the framework of slavery. The existing juridical conditions had to be burst before newer and more advantageous productive relations could be established. Every where the superiority of free-labor gradually came to be recognized, and an adaptation, in accordance with this conception was begun. Towards the decline of ancient Rome it became quite common that the masters liberated their slaves or gave them a small wage which in later years would enable them to buy their freedom; but the liberated slave remained in a state of dependency to his former master, to whom he had to give up part of his income of pay as a yearly tax. And the income, derived from these released slaves who earned their living as artisans or merchants, was generally far greater than the surplus which the slave produced over and above his keep. Such was the condition in the cities.

In the country a similar movement manifested itself. The vast estates, cultivated by slaves, were found to be more and more unprofitable. Instead, the landowners began to parcel out their land and lease it to semi-free peasants who had to pay a fixed yearly rent or give up a certain part of the product. In this manner the rich made greater gains than they did from slave-labor.

Thus old society was gradually dissolved; medieval society was reared on its ruins, though as yet only here and there, and in vague forms.

The paralysis of the productive forces which was produced by the social institutions of the ancient world did not mean only stagnation, it also meant retrogression. It was not the majority of the population alone, but it was society as a whole which became impoverished and whose sources of wealth gradually became exhausted.

The exploitation by the state and the rich of the population of the Empire carried with it a continuous squandering of values. While under the capitalist system of production the great mass of wealth which the capitalists absorb is invested in new means of production, in factories, mines, land-improvements, means of transportation and other things necessary to produce new wealth, under the old social system there was little or no opportunity for such a productive application of the booty acquired. The taxes and usurious interests, which like a golden stream were flowing from Asia, Europe and Africa into Rome, were lavishly spent on festivals, theatrical performances, magnificent buildings, and the like. They merely represented a never-ceasing exploitation; always to take and never to replace. Growing poverty, misery and decay throughout the Empire was the necessary result; and year after year it became worse.

Other causes contributed to this state of affairs. The soil became exhausted. The managing of the vast estates of the rich Romans was rapacious, they were veritable grain-factories with the least possible number of domestic animals, with a reckless utilization of the soil, regardless of its capacity to yield; with the greatest possible, immediate gain in view, and no thought whatever for the future. Greater and greater quantities of grain were sent to Rome, Alexandria and other large cities, and the substance thereof never remitted. The resources of the soil became exhausted; its fertility decreased; its capacity to support the population declined. And militarism at the same time meant a continued drain on society.

Even greater were the sacrifices demanded for the defense of the extensive boundaries of the vast Empire against barbarian peoples. The Roman citizen army did not suffice, and the oppressed and starved proletariat became more and more unfit material for war. Hired barbarian troops had to be contended with; they became increasingly expensive, constantly demanding higher pay as they realized how indispensable they were. The military burdens grew incessantly, swallowing a greater and greater portion of the wealth which was scraped together from all over the world. In order to satisfy these military demands, peaceful pursuits had to be abandoned. The wonderful roads could not be main-

tained; the great water mains collapsed; the extensive drainings, undertakings, which had transformed desolate, fever-breeding swamps into fertile fields, were given up, and the regions became depopulated and were withdrawn from civilization.

The result of it all was decay, a sure and steady march to poverty everywhere. It was a society which had lived beyond its means, and now approached its inevitable destruction. It creaked in all its joints; everywhere the dissolution which took place was felt. In all classes a feeling of discomfort prevailed. Everyone was perplexed and disheartened by the disasters looming up. There were no great cheerful future possibilities; there was only decadence and darkness.

These desperate social conditions were deeply impressed on the minds of the populace. They gave the intellectual life a different stamp, and thus came to prepare the way for Christianity and its victorious march throughout the world.

In the petty agricultural society of the earliest days, the religious conceptions had been a sort of rationalistic nature-religion, where the natural elements of which little or nothing was known had been given human form. Mysticism was entirely absent. There was no such thing as a personal god idea; the priests, appointed by the state, attended to the regular offerings at certain times, and so long as they were properly observed the gods had no further claims on the citizens. Sin and consciousness of sin were unknown concepts. If a man acted in the interest of the state, of society, he acted well; and only when he outraged public welfare was the anger of the gods aroused. How he acted in private life was his own concern. The question of a life hereafter did not agitate his mind to any extent—the present life demanded his whole attention; and if anyone formed any idea at all of things beyond the grave, it was at most a vague conception of a gray and joyless shadow-world.

How utterly different were the religious and moral conceptions of the minds (towards the close of antiquity, oppressed as they were by the growing social misery and hopelessness. Unrest, insecurity and discomfort dominated all minds. Just as there was no sign of a way out of the misery of the old society to a society on a higher and happier plane, there was no way reflecting a healthy and robust view of life out of this chaos, a view that would spur the members on to struggle for the realization of new social ideals. While the increasing dissolution of capitalism in our days creates a richer and fresher conception of life for the subject-class, as they gradually became conscious of their social position and historical mission, the dissolution of ancient society created a sense of general insecurity, perplexity, moral weakness; people felt as if they were on unsafe ground, and sought, terror stricken, refuge in anything which held out promise of support and consolation. These sentiments above all, took hold of the proletariat, of the great mass of poor freemen and ex-slaves, steeped as they were in poverty, and with no resource whatever. It must be remembered how radically the proletariat of those days differed from those of our own time. The modern wage worker, as an individual, has no chance, no hope of individually being able to raise himself to a more profitable or safer position. But considered as one of a class he has a world to gain through the Social Revolution, which is the result of the class struggle. Not so with the ancient proletariat. He felt himself abandoned to social forces which he could not combat. He saw no way out of misery, neither through individual efforts nor through a united class fight. His position was hopeless in an entirely different sense. The only real and lasting liberation which he could think of did not lie beyond the borderline of existing society, but beyond terrestrial life,—there, and there only, might he hope for relief. His thoughts struck the road of mysticism and were draped in dreams and poetry, and not in consciously directed acts.

A saviour was dreamt of, one who should come and relieve humanity through supernatural powers, and it was for a time believed that the first emperors should accomplish this. Their persons were regarded as superhuman, as divine, and many prodigious things were related about them. A comet appeared after Caesar's funeral; it was the soul of the deceased ascending to heaven, the abode of the gods.

But the Empire could not check the process of decay. Social misery grew, and mysticism increased correspondingly. People's thoughts lingered more and more on the life hereafter; since earthly life was as bad as it was, then surely there must be a life beyond where recompense was to be had, redemption for the present sufferings. The gray shadow-world, which agitated so little the minds of the people in the old, happy days, became formed along Christian lines at antiquity's close. Ideas of punishment and reward after death for acts committed on earth, of a pure heavenly jus-

# INDUSTRY AND WORKERS' HEALTH

FACTS AND FIGURES SHOWING LOW LIFE OF MODERN TOILERS SAPPED AND SACRIFICED.

The ravages which modern industry, that is, capitalism, makes among the industrial population, the wage earners, is startling and horrifying. Deformation in body and mind, physical breakdown and wreck, is the terrible toll exacted by a system based on wealth production for private profit, a toll out-distancing the human slaughter on fields of war. In the latter case there are but certain fractions of the population involved; an army of some hundred thousand may be drafted, and of these a part is lost. But on the industrial battlefield, the whole working multitude is perpetually thrown into the conflict with the exactions of greed and a tremendous host of victims eternally limps from that field.

In the "New York Times" of October 9, there appeared an article showing the "new diseases" which modern civilization has brought in its wake. By "modern civilization" nothing other is meant than modern industry, which means capitalist society. So far as the "Times" article went on the life-destroying effects of new conditions, it was as well as could be wished for. Its only defect was in not pointing a way out, but that would mean the displacement of capitalism by Socialism, and such a suggestion is of course not to be expected from that journal. It may as well be here remarked therefore that there is absolutely no need for the industrial slaughter as is detailed below. Under a social system in which the prime motive for work is the ministering to the social necessities of people instead of the piling up of profit for a privileged property class the pitiful distortion of human beings engaged in production would cease; the conditions to oppress and exploit the worker would no longer be present, individual gain at the expense of the many would be supplanted by the individual's gain in the gain of all. Socialism, which would put every man on an equal footing so far as the returns for labor performed is concerned, and which would make no man slave for another, is the only escape from the physical ills described in the article from the "N. Y. Times" below.

Referring to the new ailments resulting from various modern employments, the "Times" says that caisson disease is probably the newest and most mysterious of these maladies. Much was written of it while the Hudson and East River tubes were building. It has become a recognized factor in hospital practice since the erection of soaring skyscrapers make caissons to bed rock necessary to secure firm foundations. More or less familiar, too, are the symptoms of this malady, which attacks workmen after passing from the high air pressure of the submarine or underground chambers to the normal pressure of the open air. These may be summarized as dizziness or vertigo, followed by neuralgic pains, spreading all over the body until as one workman said, "it feels as if the flesh were being stripped off my bones," then nausea, paralysis and death.

Accidental deaths from contact with live electric wires are too numerous to require description. Less familiar is the malady affecting telegraphers. This is variously described as telegraphers' cramp or palsy. It makes itself evident at first by a stiffness and lack of pliability in the fingers when the operator tries to use his instrument. This symptom is followed by cramps, more or less painful, and, if the telegrapher keeps on in his work, by movements that are irregular and jerky, and finally a paralysis of the muscles or loss of control of his instrument.

The disease is caused by overwork—the too constant use of certain muscles of the hand. It belongs to a list of diseases grouped under the general head of "professional neurosis."

This term means that overwork weakens the muscular and nerve fabric of some part of the body until one has imperfect control over them and spasms of the muscles result. To the same class belongs writer's cramp.

More curious is the effect of this "professional neurosis" on the eyes. Most people who visit art galleries persistently know what it means in its mildest form. They complain of aching eyeballs, headaches, or neuralgia. Com-

positors in printing offices often suffer from it more severely. When their copy is above the horizontal line of the eye they wear out their elevator muscles by constantly looking up, while their heads are bent toward their work.

The most serious form of this malady is coal miner's nystagmus. When the malady appears the miner talks of the lights in the mines dancing and of objects at which he looks seeming to move in a circle. He will suffer from dizziness and begin to stumble about in the mine workings. Meanwhile his eyeballs quiver and eyeballs oscillate, moving around as often as 60 or 100 times a minute. He finds relief in looking downward and walks with his head thrown far back in order to do so. But finally, as the disease develops, he is forced to quit work.

At first this disease was thought to be caused by the gases in the mines and by poor ventilation. Then it was attributed to the oil lamps which coal miners usually use. Now medical authorities say it is caused by the upward and oblique gaze of the miners, as lying on their backs in a peculiar, bent position, their "hole" or undercut the coal seams that the rock may fall into the cavities.

A large proportion of the new diseases attendant on civilization are traceable to new conditions in workshops and factories. Few realize what heavy tolls labor extracts of humanity in wear and tear or recognized disease. Some idea of what it means was found in a list recently prepared by the Registrar General of England and Wales of the comparative mortality among men between 25 and 65 years of age in those countries. The unit was 1,000. The longevity of workmen on this basis was 953; that of the leisure classes 2,215.

On one hand, working people face maladies arising from impalpable dust in factories. One may compare pictures of the tissues of lungs in health with the microphotographs of the same tissue affected by lead, steel grindings, coal dust, silk fibres, and the fragments absorbed by workers in bone. In such cases, the dust inhaled by the workmen clogs the air passages of the throat and chest, dries up the mucous membranes, causes irritation, and chronic inflammation, and often leads to bronchial diseases and tuberculosis.

Government reports indicate the inroads of disease among such laboring classes. In each case the basis is the ratio of deaths in 1,000 persons from consumption, pneumonia, and diseases of the digestive organs. The record follows:

Workers in	Consumption	Pneumonia	Digestive disorders
Metallic dust .....	38.0	17.4	17.8
Mineral dust .....	25.2	5.9	16.6
Mixed dust .....	22.6	6.0	15.2
Animal dust .....	22.6	6.0	20.2
Vegetable dust .....	13.3	9.4	15.7
Non-dusty trades .....	11.1	4.6	16.0

In another report of the dangers which lurk in factories, a list was given of the relative number of fatalities in each of the occupations. The basis was again the number of deaths among 1,000 workmen. Those who labored among rags in paper factories suffered most. There were 429 deaths to the thousand. Hardly less dangerous was sawdust to the wood turners and steel dust in machine shops. The proportions were 427 deaths in the first and 419 in the second class. Other dangerous occupations and the ratio of deaths in each 1,000 workmen were as follows: Paper factory employees, 343; type foundries and compositors subject to lead dust, 304; cotton weavers, 285; printers, 250; cotton spinners, 235; silk weavers, 205; and bookbinders, 98.

The story of these industrial diseases contains many curious details. Among them may be mentioned what has become known as "shoddy fever," found in the sweatshops of New York and other large cities. The crowding of workers into small spaces and lack of ventilation aggravates the malady. But the disease is primarily due to the dust rising from pulverization of woolen rags.

In cities where large quantities of carpets are made hundreds of cases of severe disease also arise from similar causes. In one instance a dispensary treats as many as 100 medical cases a day among mill hands in which chronic cough and phthisis arise from the inhaling of wool and cotton fibre. The sizing of cotton fabrics has also been found to contain various clays, which are liberated by modern machinery. This dust penetrates

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the bronchial tubes and lungs of the workmen and adds to the dangers of tuberculosis.

Among the workers, the noises of a great city, the roar of elevated railroad and subway trains, and of machinery in factories and telegraph offices must also be reckoned with as conducive to disease. Such noises, if persistent enough, are known to contribute to the development of insanity. But in the factories it most frequently results in deafness. All persons who, by reason of their occupation, are subject to loud noises, seem to be more or less subject to this disease. Engineers, firemen, and boiler makers suffer the most. Workmen near electric dynamos are often permanently deafened by the noise around them. Telegraph operators at work in offices where many instruments are in use, find their hearing becomes so dulled that sometimes they cannot catch the sound of their own instruments with sufficient clearness to receive a message correctly.

The new diseases arising from vegetable substances, chemicals, and poisonous gases, though often more dangerous than those attributed to dust, are better appreciated and therefore guarded against more carefully.

To one class belong the gases which cause all the symptoms of intoxication. Of these benzine gas is possibly the most obscure. Workers in cleaning establishments where naphtha and benzine are used tell of a curious "benzine drunk," caused by inhaling the fumes of the liquids. The workers become excited and hysterical, and complain of headache, vertigo, and nausea. They grow heavy-headed and sleepy, and for a time suffer from loss of memory. Fresh air restores them. Physicians also report that chauffeurs working constantly around automobiles develop the same symptoms, though less pronounced in their nature.

More insidious and dangerous is a disease found among workmen in match factories. This malady is believed to be caused by the fumes of phosphorus

arising from the liquid in which the inflammable ends of the matches are dipped, and was unknown until 1839, six years after the so-called lucifer matches were first manufactured on a large scale. The malady affects the jaws with all the symptoms of a severe toothache. Inflammation and revolting hemorrhages of the gums are followed by fever and death. To guard against it shields saturated with alkaline liquid or turpentine are worn over the face, and fans are employed in the work-rooms to dissipate the gases.

A more familiar form of disease is that caused by lead poisoning in its various forms. This poison may be inhaled, swallowed or absorbed into the skin of persons working near the metal.

It attacks those engaged in roasting the lead, as well as painters, plumbers, varnishers, typesetters, type foundries, and those handling objects containing the metal, such as papers and artificial flowers and glazes used for decorating porcelains. Loss of weight, anemia, salivary glands, and blue lines on the gums may be followed by nervous diseases and paralysis unless the skin of the worker is protected and guards over the nose and mouth prevent the entrance of the penetrating vapors.

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WEEKLY PEOPLE

28 City Hall Place, New York.  
P. O. Box 1576, New York.  
Published every Saturday by the  
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.  
Paul Augustine, National Secretary.  
Frederick W. Ball, National Treasurer.

Entered as second-class matter at the  
New York Post Office, July 13, 1900.  
Owing to the limitations of this office,  
correspondents are requested to keep a copy  
of their articles, and not to expect them to be  
returned. Consequently, no stamps  
should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,088
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	55,564
In 1900	74,181
In 1904	74,172
In 1908	14,237

Subscription Rates: One year, \$1.00;  
six months, 50c.; three months, 25c.

All communications for the Weekly  
People, whether for editorial or business  
departments, must be addressed to: The  
Weekly People, P. O. Box 1576, New York  
City.

Subscribers should watch the labels on  
their papers and renew promptly in order  
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Subscribers will get the paper  
regularly in two weeks from the date when  
their subscriptions are sent in.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1910.

Now Uncle Jefferson (an old Negro on  
Melville D. Landon's Mississippi planta-  
tion) why do you thus pursue the habits  
of industry? This course of life is wrong  
—all wrong—a base habit, Uncle Jeff-  
erson. Now try and break it off. Look at  
me,—look at Mr. Landon, the chivalric  
young Southern planter from New York,  
he toils not, neither does he spin; he  
pursues a career of contented idleness.  
If you thought so, Jefferson, you could  
live for months without performing any  
kind of labor, and at the expiration of  
that time feel fresh and vigorous enough  
to commence it again. Idleness refresh-  
es the physical organism—it is a  
sweet boon! Strike at the roots of the  
destroying habit to-day, Jefferson. It  
tires you out; resolve to be idle; no one  
should labor; he should hire others to do  
it for him.

BERGER'S ELECTION.

Wisconsin dispatches announce that  
Victor L. Berger of the Social Democratic  
party is probably elected to Congress  
from the 5th (Milwaukee) District, and  
possibly also Gaylord of the 4th.

There is one thing that the Socialist  
respects above all things, and to which he  
bows submissively—Facts.

The election in America of a candidate  
to Congress upon a ticket that, whatever  
its otherwise shortcomings, vagaries and  
even defects, demands the overthrow of  
the capitalist system, is a fact that de-  
serves respect.

At the same time no one fact may  
ever be seized upon, wrenched from its  
setting, and weighed to the exclusion of  
other and connected facts. Properly to  
appreciate any one fact all the other  
facts connected therewith must be con-  
sidered. Respect for one fact does not  
imply disrespect for all others. There  
are other and huge facts to consider in  
connection with Berger's election. What  
these other facts are, a certain humorous  
fact helps materially to determine.

That element, which, affiliated with  
Berger's party, is located mainly in the  
East, mainly here in the city, and which  
is most hysterically exultant over  
Berger's election, is an element that hates  
him thoroughly by reason of the deserved  
contempt that he has repeatedly ex-  
pressed for it. That element, centered in  
the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" with its  
Schleuters, its Jonases and its Hillquits,  
not only hates but envies Berger. That  
element, so far from feeling happy, feels  
thoroughly wretched over Berger's vic-  
tory: the victory places these folks in  
the worst of lights towards the comrades  
in Germany before whom they seek "to  
cut a figure." If the German Berger can  
lead a victorious Socialist Movement in  
Milwaukee, why can not they, here in  
New York, with a vastly larger German  
workingmen's population, fully 50,000 of  
them former German Social Democrats,  
at that? Why is their vote struck with  
paralysis, if it does not actually decline?  
The hosannas of affected joy sung by  
this element is the humorous fact which  
aids to size up the facts that constitute  
the setting to Berger's victory.

Despite the appearances to the con-  
trary that obtrude themselves here in  
the East, this year's elections have  
turned out to be less of a Democratic  
landslide than was expected. Colossal is  
the fact that in the West, where Insur-  
gentism among the Republicans is at  
home, the Insurgent Republicans swept  
the field everywhere. Where the De-  
mocracy won here in the East it was  
on account of its Republican Insurgent  
posture against Standpat Republicanism.  
The elections of 1910 spell a Nation-wide  
Insurgent triumph. Of all the Insurgent  
States Wisconsin is the foremost: it is  
the head and front of Insurgentism. It  
is in Wisconsin that Berger succeeded.

Considering all the facts herein rap-  
idly sketched, then, what is termed the  
shortcomings, vagaries and even defects of

Berger's platform settle down in their  
right place.

Berger's Movement has risen on the  
crest of the Insurgent wave. In that lies  
the doubtfulness of its future. Whether  
it will be swallowed up by Insurgentism,  
or whether its Socialism will leaven In-  
surgentism depends upon Victor L.  
Berger.

With its eyes upon the word Socialism  
in the platform of the Wisconsin Social  
Democratic party, the Socialist Labor  
Party pledges to the Milwaukee Social  
Democratic Congressman or Congressmen  
support and encouragement in all his or  
their Socialist endeavors.

A REFORM THAT CRIES TO HEAVEN.

The Socialist is not after reforms—  
leastwise in a country like ours in which  
Capitalism and Socialism face each other,  
with no feudalisms between the two de-  
manding reformation. Nevertheless, one  
thing there is that demands reformation,  
speedy, quick as possible, and quicker  
than possible, in the interest of Common  
Sense. That thing is the date for the  
convening of newly elected Congresses.

As things now stand, a new Congress  
does not meet, except upon special call,  
until a year and a month after its elec-  
tion. This is a bizarre arrangement. It  
is bizarre even if the complexion of the  
old is not changed by the new body.

This year's political turnover under-  
scores the absurdity of such a state of  
things; it goes further, it lays the finger  
upon a positively harmful, upon a dan-  
gerous spot in the running of the  
Nation's governmental machinery.

An election has just been held that  
changes the political complexion of both  
branches of Congress—as to the House, a  
Republican "Standpat" majority of 58 is  
transformed into a Democratic majority  
of 60; as to the Senate, 9 perhaps 10  
Republican seats are to be occupied by  
Democrats, and these, together with the  
"Insurgent" or "Progressive" Republi-  
cans, hitherto in a small minority, and  
with whom the Democrats have many  
points in common, can rule the Upper  
Chamber. A complete overturn can ill  
be imagined, within the framework of  
capitalist government. And yet, unless  
the President should elect to face a hos-  
tile Legislature by summoning the new  
body, whose term begins on March 4, to  
a special session, the newly elected Leg-  
islature will not convene until the first  
Monday of December, 1911. Until the  
4th of March, that is, full four months  
after being thrown out, the expelled  
House of Representatives continues in  
the full enjoyment and, no doubt, exer-  
cise of the powers which a solemn and  
overwhelming vote of the citizens  
stripped it of; until that 4th of March,  
the Senate, which will be wrenched from  
the Standpat regime by the State Leg-  
islatures in the course of the next two  
months, will, likewise, retain the func-  
tions which the suffrage has declared it  
shall no longer exercise.

This is bad enough. But is not yet all,  
nor the worst.

From March 4th, the day when the  
term of the Sixty-second Congress will  
begin to run, until the first Monday of  
December 1911, when the Congress is  
first to meet in regular session, that is,  
fully 9 months, the citizens' expressed  
will remains in a sort of limbo, hung up,  
in abeyance, struck with paralysis,  
muzzled, impotent to enforce itself—  
unless the President elect to summon  
the Congress in special session. In other  
words, for fully 9 months the President  
is empowered to veto the results of a  
national elections. The democratic  
Sense is scandalized at the fact that the  
German Kaiser's will can dissolve a  
Reichstag that does not suit His Majesty.  
How scandalous the fact that, in a re-  
public, the President's will should have  
practically the same power during the  
first nine months of the life of a Con-  
gress that is distasteful to his "policies."  
Here is matter deserving immediate  
attention. Reformers and Revolutionists  
alike have here a common cause, a com-  
mon ground upon which to act.

In default of an agent of its own in  
Congress, the Socialist Labor Party com-  
mends the above to the attention of the  
Social Democratic Congressman Victor L.  
Berger.

WHO BROKE UP THIS FAMILY?

A young woman dressed in black  
walked up to a man who was standing  
just outside of the Henderson street  
sub-station in Jersey City about mid-  
night last Saturday and asked him to hold  
the baby she carried in her arms. She  
explained that she had left her pocket-  
book in a store and wanted to hurry  
back after it. The man consented to  
hold the baby, but after he had pa-  
tiently performed that service for half  
an hour he turned the baby over to  
Policeman Rogers, who carried the  
youngster to headquarters and thence  
to the City Headquarters. The baby is  
a boy and about a month old. The  
clothing is white and of good material.  
On a tag on the child's coat is "Henry  
Horn, women's outfitter, 303 Third ave-  
nue, New York."

"The People" is the paper that you  
want. Straight, and Truthful.

SECOND OPEN LETTER

To Dr. Karl Liebknecht,  
On return tour through America.

Comrade:—Three weeks ago, at the  
time that you faced westward on your  
tour, and about two weeks before elec-  
tion day, we did ourselves the honor of  
addressing an open letter to you con-  
veying to you information upon certain  
facts, worth knowing and not to be for-  
gotten, connected with the Movement in  
America. Now, election day with its  
lessons being over, and the date of your  
departure back to Germany drawing  
near, we once more take the freedom of  
addressing you for the purpose of again  
calling your attention to certain facts  
supplementary to and corroborative of  
those mentioned before.

What the "political lay" of the land is  
the elections you have just witnessed  
afford a matchless opportunity to appre-  
ciate. The political atmosphere is sur-  
charged with Discontent, and Discontent  
is vibrant with Socialism. To what an  
extent this is so appears from the poll of  
the two parties of Socialism in the land.  
The Socialist party doubled its vote,  
reaching surely over 500,000 in the land,  
besides electing in the Western State of  
Wisconsin the first member to enter  
Congress under the designation of  
Socialist. More significant even than  
this showing—although the fact may not  
at first strike an outsider—is the  
showing made by the Socialist Labor  
Party, which also doubled its poll,  
emerging from the elections, according to  
all indications, with over 28,000 votes in  
the land.

Attempts are already being made by  
the bourgeois press to belittle this  
Socialist demonstration. The bourgeois  
press is already pointing to the fact that  
the nature of the elections throughout the  
land this year was such as to induce  
large numbers to cast a vote for the  
Socialist party, without their being at all  
Socialists and without meaning to stay  
with that party. Whatever color of truth  
there may be in such estimates, the  
estimates do not, and can not apply to  
the Socialist Labor Party. There is not  
a ballot in the land on which it is as  
easy to vote for the S. L. P. as it is to  
vote for the S. P. Though a careless,  
slipshod, unmeaning vote and in num-  
bers not a few may be imagined to fall  
to the decidedly more "sympathetic,"  
because compromising, S. P., such a thing  
is not imaginable in the instance of the  
decidedly less "sympathetic," because  
uncompromising, S. L. P. Whoever votes  
the S. L. P. ticket does so through care-  
ful thought, deliberately, with purpose  
premeditated. When such a party—with its  
standard raised in the late campaign in  
twenty of the leading States from the  
Atlantic to the Pacific, that is, in four  
States more than it was able to contest  
two years ago—emerges, as does the  
S. L. P. this year crowned with double  
the vote bestowed upon it two years be-  
fore, then the Socialist demonstration is  
beyond the power of complacent bour-  
geois reasoning to argue away. More-  
over, even if the bourgeois reasoning did  
hold good, and even if it did apply to  
both the S. L. P. and the S. P. there is  
but cold comfort in it for the ruling  
class. Big with significance would be the  
mere fact of voters, discontented with  
both the dominant parties, choosing  
parties that fly the Socialist colors, and  
not, as in former years, the Prohibition  
party, for a temporary political roost.  
Looked at from whatever side one may,  
the election returns for both the S. L. P.  
and the S. P. illumine the field in the  
land with a light that unmistakably  
reveals the ripeness of the crop for har-  
vest.

All this notwithstanding, pray look at  
the figures for the city of New York  
polled by the Socialist party.

For the last fifteen years, after nearly  
every election day, the "New Yorker  
Volkszeitung" has issued a regulation  
"Jammerschrei"—a howl over the ob-  
vious fact that it was losing its hold  
upon the German workingmen in this  
city and vicinity; that the same were  
dropping the paper; and that their pres-  
ence at the polls was declining. This  
year—despite the mammoth and enthu-  
siastic German workingmen's meetings  
that you addressed in this city; despite  
the doubling everywhere else of the S. P.  
vote; despite the presence of, at least,  
50,000 Social Democratic workingmen  
from Germany in this city;—despite all  
this the election returns in this city were  
such as again to press from the "Volks-  
zeitung" the identical "Jammerschrei!"  
on the 10th of this month. With a  
gigantic growth of the S. P. vote every-  
where outside of this city, and with the  
S. L. P. increasing here 31 per cent.,  
the S. P. vote in the city of Greater New  
York registers an increase of only 15  
per cent., while in New York proper, the  
increase was only 8 per cent.

Much matter this is for mental diges-  
tion.

Jubilant over your magnificent meet-  
ings in this city, the "Volkszeitung" of  
last October 12 declared you had "won  
the German workingmen" for its party—  
and so you had. Now, after election,  
on the 10th of this month, the same  
paper recognizes that it failed to hold

the men you won for it—and so it failed.  
Even supposing—a preposterous suppo-  
sition—that everyone of the 1,155 voters  
who increased the S. P. poll in this city  
proper, or the 3,687 who increased it in  
Greater New York, was a German work-  
ingman, even then, the insignificant  
number would have a tell-tale signifi-  
cance considering the vast number of  
Social Democratic workingmen settled in  
this city, and the more than 30 years'  
existence of the "Volkszeitung." Fact is  
that, probably, with only a couple of  
hundred German workingmen who heard  
you did the glow of your addresses last  
until election day. With the overwhelm-  
ing majority, the clamminess of the  
"Volkszeitung"—due to the ignorance,  
the corruption, the immorality and the  
ineptness for which the paper has become  
proverbial among our German population,  
and on account of which its circulation,  
once about 25,000, has since become  
mythical,—offset the glow of your ad-  
dresses.

The sound of the "Volkszeitung's" this  
year's "Jammerschrei" has a familiar  
ring—and it is tragically historic in the  
history of the Socialist Movement of  
this vicinity.

Facing, in the course of 1890-1899, at  
almost every recurring election re-  
turns, the palpable fact that the  
German working class of this  
region remained untouched by it  
in larger and larger numbers, the "Volks-  
zeitung" whined, like now; like now, it  
decided that "the causes of that fact had  
to be probed"; and, then, with a typical  
mixture of Jonastie-Schleuterman turpi-  
tude and stupidity, it threw the blame  
upon the Socialist Labor Party, split the  
Socialist Movement—and keeps it split  
to this day.

As Engels said that the Movement in  
each country has to settle its accounts  
with its own bourgeois, so it may be added  
that the Movement in each country has  
to pull itself up by its own bootstraps.  
So will the Movement in America. As  
a farewell word to you—with whom  
the hearty well-wishes of the S. L. P.  
go out for your brilliant labors in tear-  
ing down Class Rule in Germany—we  
wish you to take the assurance home  
with you across the waters that the  
S. L. P. will never tire, and will never  
flag, and never will be overcome by any  
of the difficulties, however arduous, pec-  
uliar to America, but ever will be found  
on the firing line in the Cause of Emanc-  
ipation of the Working Class.

Fraternally,  
EDITOR DAILY PEOPLE.

HAS HIS EYES OPEN.

One Locomotive Worker Sees Through  
R. R.'s Pension Scheme.

The railroads have been trying to  
pull the wool over their workers' eyes  
a good deal lately with "pension"  
schemes and the like, but they're not  
succeeding any too well. The men are  
getting onto the game.

For instance, those who have studied  
the development of civilization with its  
attendant economic development are  
fully aware of the diametrically op-  
posite interests of the machine oper-  
ator and the machine owner—of cap-  
ital and labor, writes John Plum in  
the current Locomotive Firemen and  
Enginemen's Magazine. This conflict  
of interests is best portrayed in the  
writings of Marx, but even the writers  
of economics that deal with modern  
conditions, concede to Marx his cor-  
rectness of position as to property  
rights: "The basis of all property  
rights may be expressed in these few  
words: the worker is entitled to the  
fruits of his labor." No twisting of  
facts and clever word juggling can  
reconcile that axiomatic statement of  
property rights with the practices of  
the present day. "Profit is the god of  
not only those who live from it, but of  
the mass of workmen. The class that  
profits has done its work well, mis-  
education of the worker bids fair to  
perpetuate the gulf between rich and  
poor. Are the interests of capital and  
labor identical?

To say that my interests are iden-  
tical with the interests of my employ-  
ers is to say that, given certain con-  
ditions—conditions to the interest of  
either of us, our progress is equal in  
the same direction. To work along  
such lines is to perpetuate the gulf  
between capital and labor—to per-  
petuate the laboring class and the cap-  
italist class. It is to perpetuate,  
to fix forever, the classes in exactly the  
same relation that they bear to each  
other to-day.

Are we content with our lot in life?  
Are we glad to take low wages so that  
dividends may be paid on millions of  
dollars' worth of watered stock that  
doesn't represent a penny invested?  
Are we glad to see prices advance—  
to know that eggs are fifty cents a  
dozen; that milk is nine cents a quart?

The older ones of us have noticed  
that periodically comes a time in our  
lives when, in spite of steady work,  
our purchasing power is exhausted. So  
reliable an authority as the National  
Bureau of Statistics informs us that  
the worker receives about seventeen

cents for every dollars' worth of a  
commodity that we, the workers, pro-  
duce. As the majority of us are  
obliged to purchase most of what we  
eat and wear, it necessarily follows  
that, in spite of foreign markets and  
capital re-invested, we must arrive at  
a point where we are unable to buy  
from our employers, with the wages  
we have earned, the goods we have  
made. As we haven't money to pur-  
chase, mills shut down. We must wait  
for our meals until enough of us starve  
and are willing to work—we who are  
left—for slightly lower wages. This  
constitutes a business depression—this  
course I have outlined—and illustrates  
our identity of interests.

As the alternative of shutting down  
mills we frequently encounter price  
manipulation—just as effective, how-  
ever, as shutting down when it comes  
to exhausting our power to live. To  
counteract price manipulation we or-  
ganize, then we ask for a raise in pay,  
and give sound reasons for wishing it.  
"We can scarcely live on what we are  
getting." "We are quite content with  
the present system. Oh, yes; just  
give us a quarter a day more, so that  
we may buy as many eggs as we did  
a year before the price went up. We  
wish only to perpetuate the gulf—to  
keep you well and ourselves fair-to-  
midding." They laugh at us; or per-  
haps they tell us seriously that the  
"cursed Steel Trust" which they own,  
by the way, has boosted the price of  
material so that they really can't afford  
it.

This makes us mad and we threaten  
to strike. If we happen to be working  
within the jurisdiction of a certain  
Chicago judge, or of a certain Boston  
judge, our boss gets an injunction im-  
mediately, and we find that we can't  
strike without going to jail.

Perhaps, though, we're not that sort  
of fellows. Perhaps we've always  
been good, sound, conservative work-  
ers—you know, the sort the bosses  
love. And so a little pension law is  
framed up for us.

When we find out that our pension  
is about a dollar a day, and find out,  
further, that we are obliged to work  
about sixty years to get it, and that  
we mustn't quit, or get killed, or get  
fired, or strike in the meantime, we  
wonder if we shouldn't get our heads  
examined.

Brother workingman: If you ever  
suspected that there was a "con game"  
concealed in this pension business, I  
give you credit for a logical mind.  
Those of you that think it a good  
thing, read the words of President  
Hayes of the Grand Trunk: "The pen-  
sion fund is regarded as the company's  
sole insurance against strikes."

The lion does not lie down with  
the lamb for the good of the lamb; the  
snake doesn't hypnotize the bird for  
the good of the bird; the gambler  
doesn't sit in with the dupe for the  
good of the dupe; and your employer  
doesn't invest in mutual interest  
schemes for your good.

You are working for a living, and  
higher wages means a better living.  
Your employer lives on profit, and  
higher wages means to him lower  
profit. Are your interests identical?  
No.

To endorse a pension scheme is to  
sell what's left of your birthright for  
a mess of very rotten pottage.

R. R. DEATH ROLL LEAPS.

Over Thousand More Killed Than  
There Were Last Year.

Washington, November 1.—"Killed,  
3,804; injured, 82,374"—this is the  
casualty record of the railroads in the  
United States during the year ended  
June 30 last, according to the report of  
the Interstate Commerce Commission  
issued to-day.

It is an increase of 1,013 in the num-  
ber killed and 18,454 in the number in-  
jured over the previous figures.

There were 5,861 collisions, killing 433  
persons and injuring 7,765 and damaging  
railroad property \$4,629,278. In the  
year's 5,910 derailments 340 persons  
were killed and 4,814 injured. During  
the last three months of the year the  
total killed or injured was 20,650.

133 French Strikes in a Month.

Paris, November 12.—According to  
figures just issued by the Labor Bu-  
reau the number of strikes in France  
is increasing to a great degree. In  
September, 1909, there were 93 strikes;  
this year 133 were recorded. The  
month of October shows a similar in-  
crease over last year's figures. A fea-  
ture is that strikes have extended  
even to agricultural laborers, more  
than twenty having taken place in  
October in the middle of the harvest-  
ing season. Another curious fact is  
the long duration of the conflicts.  
Some of the strikes reported as still  
going on in September had been be-  
gun more than six months before.

When you have read this paper, pass  
it on to a friend.



UNCLE SAM AND  
BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN (shaking  
his head from right to left.)

UNCLE SAM—Art thou worried?

B. J.—This won't do at all. (Shakes  
his head some more.)

U. S.—Which?

B. J.—The Socialist Labor Party is  
too choice.

U. S.—Out with it! What is on your  
stomach?

B. J.—You know Jim Jimcrack?

U. S.—I do.

B. J.—Doesn't he want the Co-oper-  
ative Commonwealth?

U. S. (hesitating)—Well, yes, ulti-  
mately; he wants, however, Prohibition  
first.

B. J.—Do you know Jack Riggama-  
gig?

U. S.—Yes.

B. J.—Doesn't he want the Co-oper-  
ative Commonwealth?

U. S. (again hesitating)—Yes; but  
he also only ultimately; what he wants  
first is the Single Tax.

B. J.—And do you know Bob Freek?

U. S.—The chap who wants the tariff  
"revised," so as to "lower the cost of  
living?"

B. J.—But doesn't he also want the  
Co-operative Commonwealth?

U. S.—He says so.

B. J.—Do you doubt him?

U. S.—Granted he means it; but he  
wants first of all to spend a lot of en-  
ergy "revising the tariff."

B. J.—Well, at any rate they are all  
agreed that we must have Socialism.  
Why doesn't the S. L. P. go with them?

But no; it must be Socialism straight  
enough to fall over backward.

U. S.—Who is there that would not  
like to live in a fine, large, noble-looking  
spacious house?

B. J.—Not one.

U. S.—Every one aims at that?

B. J.—Certainly, every one.

U. S.—And would you for that reason  
take any one to build such a house?

B. J.—Not much!

U. S.—You would take a man who  
knows architecture?

B. J.—Most assuredly.

U. S.—If you think; some one is no  
architect, much though he may aim at  
a good house, you won't engage him?

B. J.—Not if I know myself.

U. S.—Do you realize that a fellow  
who does not know architecture may  
make a holy mess of the job?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—That being so, how can you,  
without kicking yourself, conclude that  
because a man wants the Co-operative  
Commonwealth ultimately, therefore he  
is fit to be intrusted with the conduct  
of a movement that has that in view?

B. J. looks non-plussed.

U. S.—All these people whom you  
have mentioned may be all right in  
their time. But not unless you im-  
agine their "footsteps" are correct, are  
they fit material. Now, their first  
steps are not only not correct, but  
positively bad—as bad as if it were  
proposed to put on a fifth floor ma-  
terial that was heavier than the walls  
below could stand. If the Prohibition  
tactics were adopted we would be but-  
ting a stone wall with our heads; if the  
Single Tax tactics were adopted, the  
capitalist would have things much more  
his own way than now, and it would  
be harder to find him; as to the tariff  
revision men's tactics, that would only  
help lower our wages all around.

B. J.—I—

U. S.—Hold! It is additionally fool-  
ish on your part to admit that the aims  
that we proclaim are correct, and yet  
that we should go with movements that  
dare not proclaim our aims.

B. J.—I give in there. But I claim  
that the Socialists should not abuse  
these people; they should try to be-  
friend them.

U. S.—In this you are right; but you  
are wrong if you imply that Socialists  
abuse these people. He who makes that  
assertion simply exercises his right to  
free speech, and free speech includes  
the right to talk nonsense. Socialists  
do—and it is their duty—oppose and  
expose the dangerous economic theories  
of "reformers," but rarely do you find  
any fake reformer answer with argu-

ments. He feels he is beaten, and then  
HE starts to abuse.

B. J.—Well, that is true, too; but  
that it is true is a very ominous sign. I  
fear we Socialists will in that way make  
too many enemies. I think for that rea-  
son it were best to leave all those re-  
form movements alone.

U. S.—There you do an injustice to  
many good men in these reform  
movements. The good men among  
them do not become enemies when  
they find their pet theories at-  
tacked and refuted. On the contrary,  
they become the staunchest of friends  
and the only ones worth having. Those  
who do become enemies are fishy char-  
acters. Being such, they never will be  
with us. Whether their theories are  
criticized or not, they, being of a vain-  
glorious nature, will be more and more  
violent against the S. L. P. at every  
progress of ours, and at every collapse  
they meet. I know several of that  
stripe. They will become Pinkertons,  
and fight the labor movement. They  
can't be hit too soon or too hard.

B. J.—Why, then, let them be cracked  
—good and hard, too.

FUNCTION OF THE STATE

In his address on "The Workingman's  
Program," Ferdinand Lassalle has oc-  
casion to touch upon the functions of  
the State as a promoter of progress.  
The nature of the State as a class  
weapon to suppress labor is not un-  
known to him.

History, says Lassalle, is a struggle  
with nature; with the misery, the ig-  
norance, the poverty, the weakness,  
and consequent slavery in which we  
were involved when the human race  
came upon the scene in the beginning  
of history. The progressive victory  
over this weakness—this is the de-  
velopment of freedom which history  
displays to us.

In this struggle we should never  
have made one step forward, nor shall  
we ever advance one step more by  
acting on the principle of each one for  
himself, each one alone.

It is the State whose function it is to  
carry on this development of freedom,  
this development of the human race  
until its freedom is attained.

The State



# CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

## GATHERING THE HARVEST.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Inclosed find six months and one year for the Weekly People. We are beginning to reap where Comrade Katz has sown.

On with the good work! Let us have more men like Katz on the road and we shall have more subscriptions on our lists.  
G. H. Campbell.  
Winona, Minn., Nov. 4.

## S. P. LOG-ROLLING.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The "Coshocton Daily Times," O., in its issue of November 2, has two columns long resolutions of the German-American Alliance endorsing the Socialist party candidate for representative legislature, S. E. Corder. The significance of this endorsement lies in the fact that the German Alliance is a pro-boose movement.

The Kongs in the G. A. are elated over their success in having landed the endorsement. Some of them really think that Corder will be elected. A good many of the English speaking S. P. men are absolutely against this log-rolling.  
P. T.  
Coshocton, O., November 2.

## S. P. FUSION IN CALIFORNIA.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed is some evidence of Socialist Party log-rolling in Imperial County, California. On the sample ballot which I am sending you will see that F. G. Havens is the candidate for County Clerk on both the Democratic and Socialist party tickets; that William Kelly is candidate for Treasurer on the Socialist party and Prohibition tickets; and that Willis F. Beal is candidate for Supervisor, Fourth District, on the Socialist party and Independent tickets.

Enclosed are also cards which these candidates are having distributed. You will notice that W. F. Beal announces that he is Independent candidate with "Socialist," that is Socialist party endorsement, and that his "Socialism" consists in the declaration, "I stand for every individual having a fair and impartial representation, and against corporation and ring influence." Kelly declares himself the "people's" candidate.  
L. C. H.  
Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 2.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find copy of sample ballot which will be used in the elections on Tuesday, Nov. 8, here. You will see that Eugene S. Wachhorst is running on the Republican, Democratic and Socialist party tickets for the office of District Attorney.  
A. C. Wirtz.  
Sacramento, Calif., Nov. 1.

[The documents cited above are in this office for inspection.—ED. THE PEOPLE.]

## S. L. P. SECTION LAUNCHED IN VANCOUVER.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—During the third and last week's work in Vancouver, and with the co-operation of Comrades Keith and Sprague, we succeeded in landing one sub for the Arbeiter and twenty-one for the Weekly People.

Two more out-door meetings were held to good-sized crowds, with a sale of twenty pamphlets. Besides, we distributed a good supply of the leaflet "Socialism and Trade Unionism," which Comrade Courtenay sent us.

We have made a good many friends among the Vancouver wage workers who have been attending our out-door meetings, and we have made some enemies. These latter men are the dupes who are supporting the bogus S. P. and I. W. W. outfits, and the reason why we have aroused their enmity is very plain. At all of our street meetings we have made it a point to show up the above bogus concerns, and that both are absolutely dominated and controlled by a gang of scoundrels, masquerading as "Socialists and Industrial Unionists." Sensible men seeking the light would appreciate this exposure, but the poor blind, ignorant dues-paying dupes would rather be humbugged and swindled.

Two attempts were made at our meetings held last week to start trouble by a gang of slummers and hangers-on from the bogus I. W. W., as-

sisted by their twin brother from the S. P. camp, but instead of accomplishing their nefarious purpose they got a good licking instead, and one that they will not soon forget.

Our meeting, held in O'Brien's Hall, yesterday, for the purpose of re-organizing Section Vancouver was fairly well attended. Comrade Baker acted as chairman and after explaining the nature of the meeting introduced Sprague, who explained the position of the S. L. P. Questions were then called for and answered. This done, Comrade Baker asked all those present who agreed with our position to come forward and sign their names to the application for a charter. So far twelve applications have been secured, with good prospects of getting several others, so a Section of the S. L. P. for Vancouver is assured. With such good propagandists as Bella Little and Sprague to keep up the out-door agitation, ably assisted by Keith and Baker, I feel safe in saying that they will not only be able to keep the Section intact but they will also succeed in adding new material to the Section.

I shall work California during the coming winter, and hope to meet with continued success in gathering subs for our Party papers.

Chas. Pierson.  
Vancouver, B. C., October 31.

## A CARD FROM SZENTGYORGYI.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In the Daily People of the first of this month, in the correspondence column, appeared a letter from Charles Kucharich, editor of "Radnicka Borba," which places me in the position of covertly being in favor of Rothfuss but openly against him.

I declare that I have nothing in common with Rothfuss, or any connection with his principles. Furthermore, I denounce his activity which stands for misleading the comrades. Besides, I despise Rothfuss as I do Goldberger, whose accomplice he is.

I request that the editor give space to this letter in the next issue of The People.

O. Szentgyorgyi.  
Organizer for the District of Ohio.  
Cleveland, O., November 5.

## S. P. SAME EVERYWHERE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Socialist party here is the same freakish bunch of reformers that are found wherever it exists, and they are greatly worried ever since the debut of the Keystone party, a rival reform party which of course naturally threatened to knock the props from under the S. P. Milwaukee imitators, and thus capture the craft union votes. So the confuser, a sheet called the "Social Democrat," which states that it is published in Rochester, but which bears the Chicago Printing Trades Council label, is thrown around at every door free of charge. Its chief topic is to howl at the Keystone party and praise the S. P. candidates as honest men, union men, etc., and to plead with the craft unionists for votes. The S. P. rage at the Keystone party shows clearly that a party that caters to reform is always in danger of being swamped by reformers in the old capitalist parties. To side-step revolutionary working class tactics and to slander those that dare stand for the unconditional surrender of the capitalist class are the principal tactics of the bogus S. P. Although the S. L. P. is small in numbers as compared to the S. P., yet it is comforting to know that our enemies must resort to slander, and dare not meet us where we have a chance to state our side of the question.

Mr. Slayton, S. P. candidate for Governor and notoriety, and his kind have not spoken here in Rochester this fall, as they are probably afraid they would have to meet some questions that have a tendency to scare votes away from those who are buncing the working class.

Having heard that the S. P. at its State convention held at New Castle last May, had turned down Industrial Unionism, I asked one of the leading S. P. men to save me a copy of the proceedings, but he could not get any. I then wrote to National Secretary Barnes, but was referred to the Pennsylvania State Secretary, Ringler, who referred me to the New Castle "Free Press," and they in turn advised me to try Ringler, so I gave it up in disgust. No wonder the rank and file of the S. P. are ignorant as to their party's affairs. I suppose they were

so busy with Fred Warren, the "Appeal to Reason" martyr, that to bother with publishing convention proceedings was out of the question, or else the convention proceedings were so foolish that, freakish as the S. P. is, they were ashamed to put them in print, where they could not deny them.

Robt. Richardson.  
Rochester, Pa., November 6.

## VOLUNTEERS INFORMATION ON SOCIALISM.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I ask publication for this in The People as it is impossible for a clear-cut Socialist to get into the newspapers here with the real goods. I intended to send this to the Bellingham "American-Reveille."

James M. Carnahan.  
Bellingham, Wash., November 1.

(Enclosure.)

Editor American-Reveille:—In looking over the Saturday and Sunday, October 29 and 30, respectively, editions of the Reveille, I read the communication of Mr. Guy Drury stating that he had attended Eugene V. Debs meeting in Beck's Theatre and had "come away with something wanting," and the reply of Mr. John Hilton. As I see you allow space for matters concerning Socialism, I should like to have inserted a few lines pertaining to that question. Mr. Drury took up the issue and said that Jno. D. Rockefeller and Mr. Debs were both standing before the confused public to-day as millionaires; one a millionaire of the dollar, and the other the mental millionaire. I agree with Mr. Drury. He is correct on the question of millionaires. There is no difference between the two as far as the correct principles of scientific Socialism correctly shows. It is not by fine speech, or a nice flow of words that Socialism makes progress, but by a presentation of facts. A movement for the betterment of mankind, which cannot stand on facts will not be able to live. I would state that behind the much misused term, "Socialism," there is a whole array of facts, but that organization which calls itself "Socialist party" does not put the facts forth, and does not represent the principles of Socialism.

The other gentleman and correspondent, Mr. John Hilton, who is supposedly on the Socialist party side, may now be considered. He inquires of Mr. Drury if he, Mr. Drury, knows of anything that is perfect. I would answer, yes—Socialism. Mr. Hilton eulogizes Debs because he favors or likes Debs as a man, so do I as a man, but then Clarence Darrow said that man was imperfect, while others say he was made perfect, so there you are with the conclusions differing. I like Debs as a man, but not as a speaker for Socialism. Debs is heralded as the champion of the much mistreated working class, as being against private ownership, and yet he is out under the auspices of a privately owned property concern, the "Appeal to Reason," a paper published by J. A. Wayland, in Girard, Kansas.

For the benefit of Mr. Drury I would say that there is an organization in this country which stands squarely for Socialism, and that is the Socialist Labor Party. I would most earnestly advise both Mr. Drury and Mr. Hilton to secure literature from the real Socialist organization.

The so-called Socialist party is tottering on the false foundations on which it is built. It has resorted to fusion and log-rolling with capitalist parties in every part of the country, even committing such treason to working-class interests here in Bellingham at the last primaries.

If the two gentlemen should be unable to secure information on the real principles of Socialism and history of the movement, I should be pleased to supply them through your columns.

James M. Carnahan.

## CAN'T DOWN THE S. L. P.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Some thirty years ago the labor movement of this country was afflicted with a malignant disease known to the older German comrades as "Schwanz politik," [kite tail politics] and later diagnosed and labeled by Daniel De Leon, as fakirism. The chief representatives of this "Schwanz politik" were Adolf Strasser of New York, president of the Cigarmakers' International Union, and Samuel Gompers, vice-president of the same organization. They had a weekly paper, too, the Paterson "Labor Standard," edited by McDonnell.

The opponents of the disease were the Socialist element led by the New Yorker "Volkzeitung," edited by S. S. Shevitsch.

The struggle between the two elements resulted in a split of the Cigarmakers' Union, and the formation of the Progressive Union, in 1882. About this time

the Knights of Labor came to the surface and advocated independent politics. This did not suit the advocates of labor fakirism, and they organized the American Federation of Labor in 1888.

By this time the Socialist Labor Party stepped into the arena and advocated independent political action by the American working class. The clear cut and clean propaganda of the Socialist Labor Party gained great headway, and inside of ten years the S. L. P. was a factor to be reckoned with by the old political parties. At this point, the Social Democracy, later Socialist party, under the leadership of Eugene V. Debs, was organized to smash the S. L. P. The labor fakirs joyously flocked to the assistance of the Socialist party, and that party joyously embraced brother union man. Twelve years the fight has lasted and the S. L. P. is not smashed.

The labor fakirs, tired of their fickle ally, and the Socialist party, tired of its faithless union brother are dissolving partnership everywhere. In Springfield, Mass., the Socialist party controlled the Central Labor Union, and both denounced the S. L. P. Now the Central Labor Union has thrown out the Socialist party and has gone back to its old habits of fakir politics. The C. L. U. endorsed the Democratic party ticket, and Sam Gompers sent his well wishes for and against the Democratic candidate for Governor. So we have the spectacle of a campaign document by the Democratic party, which claims that Sam Gompers says the Democrat is alright, and we also have the Republican party with a document that says Gompers says the Democratic candidate is all wrong. Take your choice. And the Socialist party, what about it? It is floundering around in the cold.

M. Ruther.

Holyoke, Mass., November 7.

## AN OLD AND VALUED READER GONE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—My father, F. C. Binder, recently deceased, was a long time reader of the Weekly People, of which paper he was a great admirer. He always said it was the best of Socialist papers. My father's subscription having run out I will now take the paper in my own name. Like him, I think it the best of papers. Inclosed find fifty cents for six months.

L. V. Binder.

Mineral City, Ohio, November 6.

## S. L. P. PRESS IN COUNTY CLARE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—It is a far cry from Seattle to Moyasta, a rather obscure village in the west of County Clare, Ireland. Yet events now taking place in that part of the world have a connection with certain actions that had been taken in Seattle a few months previously, when the writer learned that railroad men in Clare were enthusiastic over having organized branches of the Amalgamated Society at Ennis and at Kilsrush, the principal towns. So, thinking this was a fit time to offer some sound reasoning to answer as ballast, as it were, to steady this top-heavy enthusiasm, the writer sent a few copies of the Daily and Weekly People, and the Edinburgh "Socialist" to Moyasta and awaited results. The papers were sent to the secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, Moyasta Branch. That individual is now a subscriber to the Weekly People and to the Edinburgh "Socialist," and he has also got several other subscribers for the "Socialist."

A meeting of the society was held at Moyasta recently, at which it was decided to demand higher wages and shorter hours from the West Clare Railway Company. Their demands were rejected, and when the men were informed of the decision of the directors, who pretended to investigate the matter, they said nothing but kept at work as if resigned to their fate. But horror of horrors! One morning four days later, all the permanent way men, without a single exception, laid down their tools and walked out on strike without a moment's notice or a word of warning. They simply did not show up for work. What a savage thing to do! It was really "uncivilized"; they should have given the company time to get men in their places. And they belonged to the Amalgamated Society, too! They should have been better "disciplined"; it was too bad. Several crossing gates that were locked securely across the tracks with no gatekeepers in view made the engineers of the first trains in the morning think they were running armor trains over the enemy's country. Some of the passengers got out and walked, declaring they could make better time and that it was safer. The mail trains and several others were immediately cancelled, and the time bill ceased to be a time bill any longer. The engineer and the other departments refused to come out, true to the society's scabbing discipline.

The strike has been going on now for six weeks and is still humming.

The strikers applied to the headquarters of the society for assistance, but there they not only were refused assistance, but they were also roundly denounced for striking "without giving notice," which was "against the rules of the society." More offense: they were also charged with using Socialist tactics.

This drew a torrent of condemnation on the heads of the officials of the society from the Socialist and Socialist sympathizers within the society itself. Meetings were held and subscriptions were sent forthwith by Socialists and their friends to the strikers, along with resolutions approving their action.

The Clare County Council, a body made up of farmers and business men, passed unanimously a resolution condemning the company for trying to make the men work for starvation wages; "they could not see," they declared, "how anybody could live on twelve or fourteen shillings a week. It was worse than slavery. While three of the head officials who were trying their utmost to break the strike were drawing down \$10,000 a year for doing nothing."

The writer believes it is a good idea for comrades to post copies of The People to their friends at a distance, and places like the west of Ireland afford a wide field for propaganda work. I am sure such would not be wasted as the material is there; the knowledge only is lacking. The importance of getting the Socialist press into the hands of an ever-increasing number of workers, regardless of distance, is too obvious a fact to be overlooked nowadays. Beauty is in the unshapely rock or block of marble; it is necessary only to cut superfluous matter away and beauty stands before us.

The Daily and Weekly People is the sculptor which brings forth the beauty of the mind.  
F. O'Halloran.  
Seattle, Wash., October 30.

## MERCENARY SOCIALIST PARTY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Socialist party of California is doing some very peculiar acts just now. For some weeks past its members have been hypnotizing the A. F. of L. into supporting their candidate, J. Stitt Wilson, for Governor, that is, the local group of the A. F. of L. But the A. F. of L. is A. F. of L. the country over, and it happens that in the eleventh hour the State Federation comes to the rescue of the master class in the most dramatic style. This body got the "Record," the evening paper here which has taken the side of the pure and simpers in the felonious charges made by the L. A. "Times," to print a special sheet ostensibly to counteract the influence of the "Times," but in reality to boost the Insurgent Republican candidate, Hiram Johnson, for Governor.

Ye gods and little fishes! The S. P. men think they are fighting for the Revolution. Down in the Imperial Valley their candidate for county clerk, F. G. Havens, advertises himself as the nominee of both the Socialist party and Democratic party. See "Daily Free Lance," October 18, published at El Centro, Imperial County, Cal.

Now the delegation which was sent to investigate the report that the State Committee of the S. P. was sending out the knifing circular issued by the State Federation of Labor, found stacks of the mail over the room, probably 50,000 or 100,000, and the whole office force was busy sending them out to the voters to get misled. It looks as if some Benedict Arnold had gotten his palm greased.

With the mess that is to be cleaned up in the S. P. camp the coming winter will be full of hot times, and not the L. A. "Times" either.

L. C. H.

Los Angeles, Cal., October 29.

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## LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

A. L. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—A candidate may have one year a larger plurality than he had at the previous election, and yet his vote may be smaller. That will happen in cases of slumps where the vote of his adversary falls off heavily and heavier than his own. That's what happened with the Democratic party. With a reduced vote its plurality increased.

J. O. J. SHARON, PA.—Markley's address is 35 Home street, Youngstown, O.

H.O.N., PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Please do not write with indelible pencil. 'Tis hard for the printer to read. All others take notice.

J. E., NEWARK, N. J.—Notice arrived too late.

E. J. H. PHILA., PA.—If Mayor Gaynor deserves praise for behaving, in the Mayoralty office, true to the bourgeois virtues of order, then it must be desirable to have him in higher offices where his sphere of influence is larger. If, as Mayor, Gaynor could resist a "Cleveland Governor" over him, then the expectation is justified that as Governor he will NOT act like Altgeld. Fact is that what Altgeld found fault with in Cleveland was that Cleveland, by sending the Federal troops into Illinois, deprived Altgeld of the glory of having "broken the back of the strike" with his own troops. Altgeld ordered out the Illinois militia. Gaynor deserves to be praised and be set up as an example for the rest of the bourgeois politicians. His conduct promotes order. It is not a matter of expressing hopes. It is a matter of expressing facts.

J. C., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—If an S. L. P. municipal administration finds itself hampered for funds, then, of course, it may have to submit to the dictation of the bankers and raise the interest on the loans needed. But that was not the situation that confronted the Social Democratic administration of Milwaukee. It was not hampered for funds when it raised the interest on the city bonds. It had the offer of at least one Union for the purchase of the bonds at the then rate of interest; it rejected the offer and dealt with the bankers at a higher rate.

E. W. C., SPOKANE, WASH.—A commodity must have a "use value" or nobody would want it. A commodity is bound to be a "product" because otherwise it could not have any labor-power crystallized in it, a thing without which it could not be a commodity. But there is something else implied in

"commodity"—it must be for sale. The coat that a man may make for himself is a "use-value," is a "product," and it contains "labor-power," but it is not a "commodity" because not for sale.—Next question next week.

T. S., WILMERDING, PA.—"The Worker" has been dead long, long ago. It sputtered for a while in the hands of the Volkszeitung Corporation; the corpse was then passed over to the State Committee of the Socialist party in this city; they tried to galvanize it into life by changing its name to "The Socialist," but that did not work, and the paper was allowed to pass away in silence.

C. H. S., NEW YORK.—The Swedish comrades inform us that there never was any paper named "Arbetarn" published by the Socialist party, in New York city or elsewhere. The only Swedish paper under a name approaching "Arbetarn" is the "Arbetaren," which from its inception was a Socialist Labor Party paper. Hillquit's "History of Socialism" is an unreliable book.

E. J. E., TROY, N. Y.—The information is correct. We know of no ballot that does not make the voting for the S. P. easier than for the S. L. P. Whoever votes the S. L. P. ticket does so deliberately.

A. I. S., TORONTO, CANADA—"Murder" is a conclusion, not an allegation of fact. Whether the conclusion is correct that Fedorenko, the Russian refugee, committed murder, or whether the conclusion is wrong depends upon the facts. If Fedorenko killed during the revolution in Russia as a revolutionist, then he did not commit murder. That is what the evidence proves. Circumstantial evidence confirms the view. Against simple murder the Russian Government does not exert itself. When that Government becomes active against a "murderer" it is because the alleged murderer was a revolutionist.

K. K. HAMILTON, ONT.; W. S. H. PORT JERVIS, N. Y.; J. O. J. SHARON, SPRINGS, PA.; S. H. J. S. NEW BRITAIN, CONN.; C. C. C. PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.; R. C. SPOKANE, WASH.; J. M. R., TORONTO, ONT.; E. B. COLUMBUS, O.; G. S. H., REDONDO BEACH, CALIF.; J. C. B., PATTERSON, N. J.; H. B. S., HAMILTON, ONT.; J. W. L., CRESCENT, IA.; J. H. M., AUBURN, N. Y.; H. N. NEW YORK, N. Y.; J. T. R., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.; H. K., PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Matter received.

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## OFFICIAL

**NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**  
Paul Augustine, National Secretary,  
as City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

**CANADIAN S. L. P., Philip Courtenay,**  
National Secretary, 144 Duquesne ave.,  
London, Ont.

**NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., the**  
Party's Literary Agency, as City Hall  
Place, N. Y. City.

**NOTICE**—For technical reasons no  
Party announcements can go in that  
are not in this office by Tuesday,  
6 p. m.

## ON TOWARD 1912

The election results are not yet completely in, but it is plainly to be seen that the old S. L. P. has again struck its stride. The upbuilding of THE revolutionary political party of Socialism in the United States is now only a question of reaching more and more of the workers with the principles and tactics of the Socialist Labor Party.

The campaigning being over, there can be no reason why financial support should not be concentrated toward the National Office's GENERAL AGITATION FUND to enable it further to meet the expenses of National Organizer Katz's tour, and place additional organizers and agitators in the field.

The results of Katz's work and his experience has shown that organizers and agitators are needed to make the S. L. P. and its aim known, and that as soon as our position is made known to the workers, the difference between the S. L. P. and the bogus Socialists is plainly acknowledged and the vast superiority of the S. L. P. brings the workers to us, despite the "big" vote of the bogus element.

In 1912 the Socialist Labor Party will again enter the national election with candidates for President and Vice President. In the election just past the Party's supporters had an opportunity to vote for it in TWENTY States. WITH CONSISTENT EFFORT AND FINANCIAL AID THE PARTY CAN HAVE TICKETS IN DOUBLE THAT NUMBER OF STATES, besides making it possible to increase the S. L. P. vote in the present twenty States.

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS IS NOT TOO HIGH A MARK FOR REVOLUTIONISTS TO SET THEMSELVES TO ROLL UP, WHEN IT IS A QUESTION OF SENDING THEIR PROPAGANDA THROUGHOUT THE LENGTH AND BREADTH OF THE LAND. MAKE IT POSSIBLE FOR THE WORKING CLASS TO VOTE THE REVOLUTIONARY LABOR PARTY IN 1912 BY CONTRIBUTING TO THE GENERAL AGITATION FUND. AIM HIGH—AIM FOR A \$10,000 INCREASE BY 1912.

Paul Augustine, National Secretary,  
P. O. Box 1576, New York, N. Y.

## DE LEON IN PHILADELPHIA.

On November 20, at the Labor Lyceum, Sixth and Brown streets, at 8 p. m., Daniel De Leon will startle the natives of this town by a lecture on the "Bankruptcy of the So-Called Socialist Party." Section Philadelphia is taking advantage of the fact that everywhere open hostility is turning into an earnest desire TO KNOW. All readers of The People in Philadelphia are urged to do all they can to help make this meeting as big and as successful as possible by selling tickets and bringing their friends to the meeting. Section members are requested to be on hand at seven o'clock on evening of meeting.

Committee.

## WASHINGTON S. E. C.

The Washington State Executive Committee, S. L. P., met November 4. Present: Rlordan, Reddington, Phipps, Fagerdahl, Herron, Breardcliff, Stevens. Breardcliff in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.

Correspondence: From Paul Augustine, sending due stamps. From Paul Augustine, sending call for election of N. E. C. Member from Washington; state secretary instructed to issue call to the Sections for nominations.

Financial report for October on hand October 1, \$44.97; receipts, \$13.50; total, \$58.47; expenses, \$37.80; balance, November 1, \$20.67.

R. W. Stevens,  
Recording Secretary.

## CONNECTICUT S. E. C.

Regular meeting of Connecticut S. E. C. held September 17. M. Stodel chairman.

Communications:—From Middletown, as to raising finances. From Mystic, relative to tickets and circulation of subscription lists. From Rockville, willing to bear expense of speaker in Rockville, also asks for copies of leaflets. From National Secretary, relative to Bremen touring State. From Rockville, relative to campaign. From Hartford, relative to campaign, with enclosed press report.

From C. Mercer, unable to act as speaker. From Bridgeport, relative to leaflets. Bill from J. T. Riggs ordered paid.

Decided to forward typewritten ballots to Secretary of State.

M. Feldman, State secretary, stated he was making every possible effort to secure speaker for campaign purposes.

Decided to engage S. Stodel as organizer on one week's trial, he to order literature to the amount of \$10 from N. Y. Labor News Co.

Decided to order 30,000 leaflets, "Wages and High Prices." Decided to pay \$1 for typewritten ballots.

Receipts, \$93.93.

Members present:—G. Langner, M. Feldman, M. Stodel, Chas. Sundberg, J. T. Riggs. Absent:—E. Pryor and J. P. Johnson, with excuses.

J. T. Riggs, Rec. Secy.

## COLORADO S. E. C.

Regular meeting of the Colorado S. E. C. was held November 3rd, A. Ohman chairman. All present except Eisenberg, who left city.

Four communications were read from J. U. Billings of Grand Junction, giving and asking information and sending money for dues and for State organizer fund; attended to by the State secretary. Letter from National Secretary calling attention to provision in constitution for the election of members of the National Executive Committee, and asking whether the S. E. C. would have any objection to having the names and addresses of its officers published in the Weekly People with those of the other States. Decided to inform National Secretary that we have no objection to having the name and address of the State secretary published, but that we can see no necessity of publishing the names of the other officers of the State committees.

State secretary was instructed to call for nominations for N. E. C. member from this State for 1911, nomination to close November 20.

As Max Eisenberg, a member of the S. E. C. has left the city, the secretary was instructed to call upon Section Denver to nominate a member to fill the vacancy. Various matters pertaining to the State campaign were discussed.

Meeting adjourned.

Secretary.

## CALIFORNIA S. E. C.

Regular meeting of the California State Executive Committee held November 4. Present: Haller, Hurley, Demuth and Levey; latter in the chair. Absent: Appel, Edwards and Schade.

Minutes of last meeting adopted as read.

The following warrants were ordered drawn: for due stamps, \$14; for two months' rent, \$8; for postage and expressage, \$10; for campaign leaflets, \$21.25.

Financial report for October:—Cash on hand October 1, \$38.96; receipts, \$27.25; total, \$66.21. no expenditures.

Report of circuit fund for September and October:—Cash on hand September 1, \$13.99; receipts, \$33.90; total, \$47.89; to Labor News Company, \$15.

Communications:—Two letters from Chas. Pierson regarding his tour as canvasser in California for this winter, also about conditions in Oregon and Washington. From National Secretary in regard to credit with Labor News Company and about publishing names of State Secretaries in Party organs; decided to inform National Secretary that we have no objection to this plan. From J. A. Rowly with \$4 for General Fund. From G. Anderson, with \$1.50 for deficiency fund. From C. Seavich, with \$2 for agitation fund. From Johnson, Fruitvale, ordering due stamps. From J. C. Wirtz, with \$3 for due stamps.

Decided that action of Secretary in engaging Comrade Pierson as canvasser be endorsed.

A. Demuth, Rec. Secy.

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## FESTIVAL PRESENTS.

Daily People Friends Showing More Activity—Do Your Share.

Presents for the Bazaar at the Daily People Festival, to be held at Grand Central Palace on Thanksgiving Day, are now coming in a bit better. Since our last report, the following articles have been received:—

Brannigan and Presturich, Newark, N. J., oil painting, with frame, "Holland"; J. J. Walsh, Seattle, Wash., toilette pin cushion; A. Gillhaus, Seattle, Wash., pin cushion—both adorned with sea-shell ornamentation; Miss Belle F. Greenberg, New York, four beautifully embroidered pillows; Dennis McGoff, New Bedford, Mass., blackthorn stick; Mrs. A. Gollerstepper, New York, sofa pillow; Miss Esther Orange, New York, puffed satin sofa pillow; Miss Bertha Shemaile, silk sofa pillow; Mrs. A. Orange, New York, dresser cushions; Mrs. Zimmerman, New York, hand knitted pillow; Mrs. J. S. Manger, Kendall, Mont., embroidered table spread. F. W. Kunz, Westbrook, Conn., 3 whisk holders and six mats; Mrs. J. J. 3 whisk holders and six mats; Mrs. J. Hall, Brooklyn, N. Y., 2 hairpin holders; Manes, Brooklyn, N. Y., air rifle; M. Poehland, Patchogue, accordion. Friends who are not in a position to send presents sent cash donations, as follows: Kosta Georgievitch, Philadelphia, \$2; Mary Papelsky, Denver, Colo., \$5; Chas. Rhode, Patchogue, N. Y., \$2.

From now on the number of presents must increase in volume. The affair is less than one week away, and immediate activity is necessary. The Bazaar is one of our main sources of income and it rests with the friends of the S. L. P. to make it a success. Send presents to L. C. Fraina, 28 City Place, New York City.

Entertainment Committee.

## SCHENECTADY LABOR LYCEUM.

The Labor Lyceum is held each Sunday, at 3 p. m., in Machinists' Hall, 331 State street. It is the duty of the comrades and sympathizers to maintain the interest in these meetings.

On SUNDAY, November 20th, Prof. Stoller, of Union College, will be the speaker, his subject being: "The Ice Age in the Mohawk Valley." Good music and free discussion and questions.

## CLEVELAND COMRADES, ATTENTION!

Now that the election is over and has proven that the S. L. P. is on the way of conquering back its old position, having more than doubled its vote of 1908. It behooves all comrades, friends and sympathizers to go to work with new hope, new courage and renewed energy to build up the Section so that we may be still better prepared for the battle of 1912. The S. L. P. MUST become an official party in 1912 and it can be accomplished if every one of you will put your shoulder to the wheel. Come all to the Section's meeting on SUNDAY, November 20th, at 3 p. m., at Headquarters, Acme Hall, East Ninth street near Scovill avenue. Comrade John D. Goerke will speak on "The Lessons of the Last Election," and a very interesting and entertaining lecture can be expected. Bring your friends, neighbors and shopmates. Readers of this paper are especially invited.

Organizer.

## MINNESOTA S. E. C.

The Minnesota S. E. C. met at 1938 University avenue, St. Paul, October 29. Rodenkirchen, chairman. Present, Anderson, Riel, Olson, M. J. Cikanek, State Secretary, pro tem. Absent without excuse, Miller and Carstensen.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Correspondence:—From P. Augustine, National Secretary, regarding electing a member of N. E. C. From G. H. Campbell, regarding the last year report of S. E. C. From Magnus Malmgren, Parkers Prairie, Minn., regarding State campaign and \$3 for State campaign fund. From E. B. Ford, Faribault, Minn., regarding printing platform and bill for same, on distribution of platform and on printing address on industrial unionism. State Secretary pro tem instructed to reply. From N. A. Viseth, Superior, Wis., regarding condition of S. L. P. in said city.

Decided to pay Katz \$25. Decided to pay E. B. Ford \$30 for printing platform.

State Secretary pro tem instructed to notify Sections and members-at-large to nominate candidates for member of N. E. C. nominations to be in hands of State Secretary pro tem November 15th.

Decided that National Secretary be notified that S. E. C. desires that names and addresses of officers of S. E. C. be published in Party press.

Bill of \$1 for hall rent ordered paid. State Secretary pro tem expense of 40 cents for postage, ordered paid.

Receipts, \$8.50; expenses, \$56.40; balance on hand, \$37.50.

W. E. McCue,  
Recording Secretary.

## FROM BEDROCK UP

That is the Way to Build for Socialism.

Let us begin now the work that will tell, not only in 1912, but in the time of the Social Revolution as well. The work before us is the building up and extending of the Movement.

The recent election has demonstrated that persistent agitation increases the number of S. L. P. adherents. Let us then make our agitation more persistent and more widespread than ever, and thus hasten the advent of the day when the capitalist system shall be recorded with the things of the past.

This brings us right to the heart of the subject, to the question of propaganda, a subject worthy of the earnest consideration and best efforts of every S. L. P. man.

The workers no longer shun, as, due to capitalist misrepresentation, they once did, the very same of Socialism—the S. L. P. propaganda has cleared the working class mind of the prejudice against Socialism, instilled therein by capitalist agencies.

Ask any of the old-timers in the Movement, and they will tell you that in this respect the present time is vastly different from the time when they began work in the good old S. L. P. But to have removed prejudices is not enough; we are after greater things than that—the overthrow of capitalism.

We have carefully considered the situation, and for our part can see no reason whatever why the members and friends of the Party should not be able, during the winter, to add 10,000 new readers to the Daily People and Weekly People together. It could be done, not by a handful, it is true, but it could be done by the present membership and the close friends of the S. L. P., provided we could get them to engage in the work.

In many things there is always an "if" to be considered, and it is sometimes very necessary to overcome that little word before much can be done. In the instance under consideration 10,000 new readers could readily be secured "if" our friends would only go after them.

We now put it up to all S. L. P. Sections to wrestle with this subject of extending the Propaganda. The "ifs" and "ands" must be met and overcome, and everybody connected with the Party should see to it that the struggle with "ifs" and "ands" is short, sharp and decisive.

Genuine Socialism will grow and extend in influence only as we spread the knowledge of it. Ten thousand new readers will of themselves develop new forces of activity, thus adding increase, strength and magnitude to the forces of S. L. P. propaganda.

We believe that the S. L. P. as it is to-day is good for a task of this magnitude. Reduced to figures per individual it means but five subscriptions each as the task set for the winter's work.

How many of you will be good for that number? Let us hear the "Ayes!" The roll of honor, those who sent two or more new readers during the week, follows:

P. E. Nelson, Oakland, Cal. .... 2  
G. S. Hofecker, Redondo Beach, Cal. 2  
A. Ralph, San Francisco, Cal. .... 2  
F. W. Saw, San Francisco, Cal. .... 3  
C. Pierson, Vancouver, Can. .... 21

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S. L. P. Section, Denver, Colo. .... 2  
F. Knotek, Hartford, Conn. .... 7  
S. A. J. Stodel, on tour, Conn. .... 11  
T. Ballantyne, Canton, Ill. .... 2  
F. H. Kuchenbecker, Chicago, Ill. .... 2  
J. H. Arnold, Louisville, Ky. .... 3  
F. Bohmbach, Boston, Mass. .... 3  
W. Taylor, Worcester, Mass. .... 3  
R. Katz, on tour, Minn. .... 11  
A. Vierling, St. Paul, Minn. .... 4  
S. L. P. Section, St. Paul, Minn. .... 4  
G. H. Campbell, Winona, Minn. .... 7  
J. Schetdler, St. Louis, Mo. .... 2  
W. Castleman, Omaha, Neb. .... 4  
R. H. Palmer, Paterson, N. J. .... 3  
E. Hauk, Buffalo, N. Y. .... 3  
C. G. and S. D. L., New York .... 2  
J. Rosenblatt, Tarrytown, N. Y. .... 2  
J. Juergens, Canton, O. .... 4  
F. Brown, Cleveland, O. .... 6  
J. Reidl, Mineral City, O. .... 2  
H. H. Jacobson, Portland, Ore. .... 2  
J. W. McAlarney, Altoona, Pa. .... 2  
W. Adamek, E. Pittsburg, Pa. .... 2  
J. P. Erskine, Salt Lake City, Utah 3  
J. Bader, Newport News, Va. .... 3  
W. H. Curtis, Kenosha, Wis. .... 2  
K. Oberheu, Milwaukee, Wis. .... 7

Prepaid Cards sold: Conn. S. E. C., \$3.50; St. Paul, Minn., \$3.50; Winona, Minn., \$10.00; Boston, Mass., \$3.50; Buffalo, N. Y., \$5.60; Cleveland, Ohio, \$3.50.

## LABOR NEWS NOTES.

Several orders, too large to go by mail, are held up pending the settlement of the express strike.

The first volume of the "Sword of Honor; or, the Foundation of the French Republic," is ready for the binder.

Literary agents of Sections should take stock of what they have on hand and not wait until the day before a meeting to order pamphlets.

Sections having lecture courses during the winter should see to it that they have an ample supply of books on hand to fill every possible demand. There is no excuse for such words as "we could have sold more literature but ran out of pamphlets." Stock up now.

## OPERATING FUND.

Receipts to this fund for the past several weeks total \$21.10. The campaign activity, with its good demand for literature, together with the increase in subscriptions, and the job work, have made it unnecessary for us to urge this fund for some time. Keep up the good work of spreading the Propaganda and thus make these institutions altogether self-sustaining.

The contributions received since the last report were:

E. Rouner, Shawmut, Cal. .... 2.00  
H. Myers, Winnipeg, Man. .... 1.00  
C. Pierson, Vancouver, Can. .... .70  
H. Preuss, Newark, N. J. .... 1.00  
J. L. Howard, Brooklyn, N. Y. .... 1.00  
C. A. Ruby, Rochester, N. Y. .... .50  
J. O. Johnson, Sharon, Pa. .... 1.00  
A. B. McCulloch, Manchester, Va. .... 2.00  
E. S. Newport News, Va. .... 1.00  
J. Bader, Newport News, Va. .... .50  
E. F. Putnam, Tacoma, Wash. .... 2.00  
A. Pieler, Empire C. Z., Pan. .... 5.00  
Jas. M. Carnahan, Bellingham, Wash. .... 1.15  
A. B. C. Lynn, Mass. .... 1.00  
Peter Stanoff, Los Angeles, Cal. .... 1.00  
Thos. Grabuski, Lansing, Mich. .... .25

Total ..... \$ 21.10

Previously acknowledged .. 6,718.31

Grand total ..... \$6,739.41

## HOW TO JOIN THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

All persons desiring to attach themselves to the Socialist Labor Party, either by the formation of a local organization known as a "Section," or by joining as members at large, may proceed as follows:

1. Seven or more persons may form a "Section," provided they subscribe to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P., and they belong to no other political party.

2. Isolated persons, unable to find six others to join with them in organizing a "Section," but desiring to become members, may do so by becoming members-at-large by signing an application card, subscribing thereon to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P., and answering other questions on said application card.

For application blanks to be used in the formation of "Sections" and for application cards for the use of individual members as well as all other information, apply to the undersigned.

Paul Augustine, National Secretary,  
28 City Hall Place, New York City.

Until the workers know Socialism they are the hopeless victims of Capitalism. Spread the light!



## INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

## GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD:

Chas. E. Trainor, Transportation Industry; Herman Richter, Building Industry; Robert McLure, Public Service Industry; Frank Knotek, Metal and Machinery Industry; Harry B. Simpson, Metal and Machinery Industry.

General Secretary-Treasurer, H. Richter, Hamtramck, Mich.

Send all communications, contributions or other matter intended for the General Organization of the I. W. W. to H. Richter, Hamtramck, Mich. Send for literature and particulars on how to join the Industrial Class Union.

## NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, SPECIAL FUND.

Donations to the above fund started by the January session of the N. E. C. have been received as follows:

Section Philadelphia, Pa. .... 6.00  
Chas. Kaestner, Kenosha, Wis. .... 1.00  
H. Hillman, " " .... 1.00  
Mr. Helming, " " .... 5.00  
Herbert Johnson, St. Paul, Minn. .... 3.00  
M. J. Cikanek, " " .... 2.00  
John Lidberg, " " .... 2.00  
W. E. McCue, " " .... 1.00  
E. Anderson, " " .... 1.00  
Hans Carstensen, " " .... .75  
Samuel Johnson, " " .... .75  
Emil Caspersen, " " .... .50  
Wm. Miller, " " .... .50  
Julius Jensen, " " .... .25  
Frank Carstensen, " " .... .25  
D. L. Barnett, Spokane, Wash. .... 1.00  
Andrew Johnson, " " .... 1.00  
"E", " " .... 10.00  
C. J. Wolf, Jersey City, N. J. .... 1.00  
Section Elizabeth, N. J. .... 10.00  
Per L. C. Haller and H. J. Schade, Committee, Los Angeles, Calif.:—

M. Biell ..... 1.00  
Fannie Chernin ..... .50  
Wm. Reinmuth ..... .25  
B. Housley ..... .25  
John Begovich ..... .50  
John Sanderson ..... 1.00  
J. Yasteleky ..... .25  
A. Demuth ..... 1.00  
J. Easton ..... 1.00  
I. Kronman ..... 1.00  
T. L. Burns ..... 1.00  
H. McAdams ..... .50  
Sven Moe ..... 1.00  
Harry Waller ..... 1.00  
J. L. Dimock ..... 1.00  
L. C. Haller ..... 5.00  
B. Jensen ..... 5.00  
M. Shea ..... 5.00  
I. D. Bechtel ..... 5.00  
Section Norfolk, Va. .... 5.00  
E. A. O'Brien, Eureka, Calif. .. 20.00  
Dan A. Scannell, Pittsfield, Mass. 5.00  
Robt. Rabenstein, " " .... 1.00  
Jos. Rollinger " " .... .50  
Edward Carlson, Tacoma, Wash. 3.00  
Charles Martin, " " .... 1.00  
Leonard Olsson, " " .... 1.00  
Charles Schrafft, Jersey City, N. J. .... 10.00  
Dr. J. D. DeShazer, Durango, Col. .... 10.00

Total ..... 136.25

Previously acknowledged .. 924.50

Grand total ..... \$1,060.75

Paul Augustine,  
National Secretary.

**A New Leaflet**  
FOR  
National Distribution  
IS NOW READY  
**The Socialist Labor Party**  
—VS.—  
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28 City Hall Place, N. Y.

## NOTICE TO S. L. P. SECTIONS.

The National Office is now in a position to furnish all Sections and branches the Party National Constitutions in the German language. They are sold for \$3 per hundred. All orders must be accompanied with cash.

Paul Augustine, National Secretary,  
P. O. Box 1576, New York, N. Y.

## SECTION CALENDAR.

Standing notices of Section headquarters or other permanent announcements. Five dollars per year for five lines.

Los Angeles, Cal., headquarters and public reading room at 317 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

San Francisco, Cal., 49 Duboce avenue, Headquarters and reading room of Section San Francisco, Cal. Socialist Labor Party, Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation, Lettish Socialist Discussion Club, at 49 Duboce avenue.

Denver, Colo., Section meetings the second Thursday evening of each month at Hall, 209 Charles Building. Agent of Party organs, Al. Wernet, Hotel Carlton, 15th and Glenarm streets.

Hartford, Conn., Section meets every second Wednesday in the month at 8 p. m., at Headquarters, 34 Elm street.

Chicago, Ill., Section Cook County meets every second and fourth Sunday, at 2 p. m., at 816 Milwaukee avenue, one block north of Chicago avenue. Workingmen and women are invited to attend. Open every evening. Secretary, Jacob Bobinsky, 1514 Washburn avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Boston, Mass., Section meets every first and third Thursday in the month, at 8 p. m., at 694 Washington street. Discussions at every meeting. All sympathizers invited.

Minnesota S. E. C. All communications should be addressed to M. J. Cikanek, 278 Duke street, St. Paul, Minn.

Minneapolis, Minn., S. L. P. Section meets the third Saturday of each month at 8 p. m., at Union Temple, Room 2. Address of Literary Agent is Peter Riel, 2516 West 21st street.

St. Paul, Minn., S. L. P. Section holds a regular business meeting the second Thursday evening of each month, at Federation Hall, corner Third and Wabasha streets.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P. P. Merquell, Secretary, 121 Myrtle avenue, Plainfield; W. J. Carroll, Financial Secretary, 1076 Bond street, Elizabeth.

Passaic Co., N. J., Branch I (English) meets every first and third Thursday in the month at 817 Main street, Paterson. Readers of the Party press are invited.

Cincinnati, O., S. L. P. Section Headquarters at corner Liberty and Pleasant streets. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday of the month.

Cleveland, O., S. L. P. Section meets first and third Sunday of the month at 3 p. m., at Headquarters, 2416 East 9th street.

Portland, Ore., Headquarters of S. L. P. Section and Scandinavian Labor Federation, 224½ Washington street, Rooms 1 and 2.

Allentown, Pa., S. L. P. Section meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m., Headquarters, 811 Hamilton street.

Providence, R. I., Section meets every second and fourth Tuesday of the month at 98 Weybosset street, Room 14, 8 p. m.

Seattle, Wash., Section Headquarters, 1916 Westlake avenue P. O. Box 1854. Propaganda meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m.

Spokane, Wash., S. L. P. Section Headquarters and free reading room, 107 S. Monroe street. Section meets every Sunday, 10:30 a. m.

Tacoma, Wash., S. L. P. Section Headquarters and free reading room, Room 304 Wallace Building, 12th and A streets.